

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 11.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1891.

TERMS: } \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORTERS' AND EDITORS' UNIONS.

BY CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.

WRITERS, proletarians and laborers, as they are in most cases, do not seem to have felt the necessity of organization until recently. Of course, a glorious exception can be found in the guild of meistersingers when Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs laid down the law as to "regular space rates."

That was many years ago, when the guilds had made all equal among freemen and was accomplishing its evolutionary work of lifting up the bourgeoisie class. The decadence of the writers' guilds and the growth of the Grub street hackwriters were as coincident as the degeneration of the stout "websters" into the poor, underfed, undersized, overworked factory weaver.

The growth of the modern newspaper brought into existence a new class of writers. These were men who made a little more money than those around them, the common test of superiority. They were men of more adventurous spirits and equally irregular habits. They spent their money freely, drank to the same degree, and, while doing good work, were often not to be found when emergency required. This was incident to the newness of the institution called the modern newspaper.

Gradually there came an aggregation of capital to the newspapers of the larger cities which has been strongly accentuated during the past ten years, the New York *World* and Boston *Globe* being notable examples. As in the handicrafts, the individual became subordinated to the system. The peculiar excellence of an individual's work was as nothing compared with steadiness. He was simply a cogwheel in the system which was like one of the big presses. Every part must run steadily and smoothly or the system would not work. Many were the bright geniuses who did excellent writing and yet were thrown out on account of their drinking habits as the superficial reason would seem. "The day of Bohemia is past," over and over again says the *Journalist*, and it cites the number of bright young

married men of steady habits and thoroughly gentlemanly demeanor who are now newspaper men. This is true, and while it may be due to the extraneous growth of moral ideas as alleged, I think not.

The growth of moral ideas is due to improvement in economic conditions. The conditions of their lives have changed. The single class of newspaper writers has become divided, differentiated and specialized. The various cogs must work more steadily, brilliancy is sacrificed to effectiveness, and the necessity as well as the opportunity for regular habits among newspaper writers becomes apparent.

We now have reporters, department editors who also report, special writers, desk editors, city editors and managing editors. These constitute the various classes of newspaper writers in the main. The names of the various editors may vary as the system varies in different cities, but the six classes above mentioned cover the ground. In the largest and most important class, that of reporter, there are several subdivisions. There is the reporter on salary, and the reporter on space, as well as the local correspondent in one town or district for the paper located in another town or district. These are the class of newspaper writers who are generally underpaid and overworked, and that do the most important work, for no matter how brilliant the editorial writers may be in this age of *news-papers*, a paper must have good reporters to be successful.

Under the head of reporters might, but for a slight variation in species, be classed the department editor. The military editor, the labor editor, the sporting editor, the horse editor, the yachting editor, the financial editor, the dramatic editor, all do more or less reporting, and, as a rule, edit their own copy. They exemplify the rule which can here be laid down as correct, "A good reporter will make a good editor, but a good editor will not necessarily make a good reporter."

The desk editors are a numerous class. They are differently denominated. Some call them "blue pencil fiends," others say they are the people who put commas and periods into other men's copy. They look over, revise, edit and, if necessary, condense the various

stories and articles as they come in. They are called copy readers in some offices.

The city editors' and assistant city editors' duties are almost always of a managerial character, and might be classified under the same head as managing editor.

Of the special writer it might be said, "There are only a few of us left." While engaged in writing up special articles they are generally of such a nature as to be readily classed under the head of reporters. They are generally paid by space rates, at so much per column.

Thus the six classes of newspaper writers can be roughly grouped under three broad heads: reporters, desk editors and managing editors. As the latter control the actions of the other classes and, in many cases, have the hiring and discharging of the men, they must for the present be considered in the light of employers whose interests are to get men at as low wages as possible to work as long as possible. It is true they are themselves working for salaries, and in economics are as much wage-earners as the office boy employed by the same corporation. But they represent the will of the employer and must, therefore, be set aside until the time comes when the proposed union of newspaper writers is thoroughly organized.

That there is a necessity for organization of the remaining two classes of newspaper writers, there can be no doubt. Some time ago I saw a small item to the effect that the newspaper compositors of Chicago averaged \$25 a week, while the reporters and editors only averaged \$20. The cause of the difference was said to be organization, and rightly enough, I believe. Joe Howard, the brilliant and erratic correspondent, has written very forcibly lately, in favor of some form of organization among newspaper men. Some newspaper man in Minneapolis (whose name I have forgotten) had an article in the *Writer* some months ago, in which he set forth the necessity of organization, and proposed a Writers' Guild. I do not propose to go into the necessity of organization, as I believe it must be apparent to all newspaper men of reflection. Everyone that I have talked with agrees as to the necessity, but doubts its feasibility. On the latter point I can say the newspaper men in New York once had an assembly of the Knights of Labor, known as the Horace Greeley Club, and were successful, I am told, in raising the space rates in that city. At the recent convention of the International Typographical Union in this city, the chairman of the Boston delegation, A. G. Davis, introduced a series of resolutions calling for such changes in the constitution of that body as would permit the issue of charters to reporters and desk editors. I had talked considerably with him as a friend, and the resolutions embodied many of my ideas. They recited the fact that there were many men in the "brainery" who had come down stairs to edit copy, as well as reporters, who have been members of the union. When they are no longer working in the composing room, their interests as wage-earners do not demand that they should be

members of the compositors' union, although it would be for their interest to be members of a reporters' and editors' union. When no longer working at the case they cannot be compelled to remain members of the local typographical union. They gradually, with some few exceptions, drop out of the union. They are the men who are relied on, in case of sudden trouble, to "get out the paper," and they have no union among themselves to back them up in case they refused. So they are forced to comply, and as a result the office is ratted.

It is easy, as the resolutions state, to bring men from other cities who know the case, but it is not so easy to bring men from other cities who know the city and its people where a strike might take place. The difficulty of obtaining *good* men as reporters is a serious one, even now. The class feeling among newspaper men is very strong, and it would be even more difficult if the men were organized, and there should be trouble. In conversation lately with one of the best managing editors in the United States on this subject, he said: "I could get the office filled in ten minutes from other offices; and, besides that, there is Harvard College at our doors, to draw from."

That set me thinking deeper on the subject, and after turning the matter over in many lights, I came to the conclusion that it would be no more possible to get reporters from other offices than it would be to get compositors. The reporter is not made in a day, and must acquire as much technical education as the compositor, if not more. His judgment as to the value of news, and the space it should be given, is not acquired in a short time. Putting his copy in shape for the compositor demands some skill and knowledge of the business. It is possible, perhaps, to get enough reporters, let us say, of such quality as to be able to go out and get certain facts, and write, in a slipshod manner, as much as they might be told by the city editor. But where would be the desk editors to lick it into presentable shape, if they were in the same union with the reporters. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to handle the copy in time for editions, and, with no men to set it, the impossibility of bringing the paper out would be a foregone conclusion. The combination of reporters, desk editors and compositors would be irresistible, no matter if the large corporations now running big newspapers have untold millions at their back.

I do not contemplate, however, that there would ever be any strike among reporters or desk editors. If they were organized they would be able, by a steady upward pressure, to raise salaries and space rates by mutual agreement among themselves, without ever being obliged to resort to that foolish, costly and unnecessary weapon of antiquated industrial warfare, the strike. There are other methods of reaching the desired end.

Of course, there might be some little friction when such a union was first organized, as many proprietors

might feel, as they do in other lines of business, that the men were trying to run their business. This would wear off as soon as the proprietors began to realize that the men had a right to say for how much they would sell their labor. There are many newspaper proprietors who treat their men well even now, but since the form of ownership is more and more being changed over into that of the impersonal corporation, the natural tendency is to make a dividend on the stock, without regard to the feelings or condition of the men.

If these unions were organized in every large city of the United States, under the banner of the International Typographical Union, they would do more good to the working newspaper man in a month than all the Press Clubs have ever done since they were first organized. The change would be beneficial to the proprietors, too, as it would require better work, done in a less slipshod manner, and when the man was at his best.

But little opposition would be manifested by the proprietors, I believe, since many of the larger ones are avowedly in favor of organization among other classes of workers. It was my good fortune to hear Gen. Charles H. Taylor, the proprietor of the Boston *Globe*, enunciate, at the banquet to the International Typographical Union delegates, in a speech replete with the ideas of unionism, the well-known formula of the labor agitators, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work." While he pays the highest rates in New England, if the other papers were obliged to come up to his level, he would be able and probably willing to pay more. But what is the use of his paying \$30 or \$35 a week to an average experienced reporter when the other papers do not pay even \$25.

The step taken by the International Typographical Union convention in voting to organize reporters' and desk editors' unions is in the right direction, and I hope it will be voted upon favorably by every subordinate union.

The reporters and desk editors are ready for it, as I know of two local unions not attached to the International Typographical Union, already in existence. When they are assured of the support of the International Typographical Union in the formative state, it will not be difficult to organize every large city in the country.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FAILURE OF HIGH-CLASS PERIODICALS.

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

IT is often a matter of surprise and wonder that so many high-class periodicals fail of success financially. So many have been started and failed, in the past, that now the first question to come up in one's mind when he sees or reads of a new venture is, "has it money enough back of it to make it go?" Almost without exception the cause assigned for failures in the past has been lack of patronage in the matter of subscribers and purchasers—in other words, readers. Without readers, advertising patronage could not be secured, hence

failure followed. Now, there must be some reasons for this apparent apathy of the public toward high-class literature and periodicals. I say apparent, because I do not think the apathy is real.

I do not think the cause for this apathy could be found in the business offices of these wrecked periodicals, for almost without exception they have been conducted on the best of business principles. Yet it is to the business office the fault is quite frequently charged. I think if the publishers would carefully scan their field, and then look into the editorial room, at least one cause would be discovered. Editors of, and writers for, the high-class publications almost invariably hold themselves, by their writings, too far above the mass of the reading public.

One great fault which I conceive is possessed by nearly all writers for the high-class periodicals is a too technical style or manner of expressing the ideas they desire to convey. The periodicals here referred to more particularly are those published as educators of the public—those whose editors announce that their aim is to instruct and educate their readers. In these very publications one will find almost every article is written for those who must possess a pretty thorough knowledge of the subjects under discussion to be able to understand the articles, or gain any knowledge from them. In writing to educate people, I take it, one should write so that the uneducated would be able to grasp the thoughts and ideas the writer desired, by his article, to express or convey. On the contrary, in every article one sees in any high-class publication he may pick up, the sole aim of each writer seems to be to write for those who already fully understand the subject or question upon which he is writing; and this is proven by his constant use of words, terms, phrases, etc., understood only by those educated in his subject. It seems to me the better way would be, when writing for the general public, to keep constantly in mind those who are not educated in the subjects being treated, and use such language, terms, etc., that the uneducated reader can understand what he is reading, and gain some knowledge therefrom. When necessary to use technical terms they should be explained in such manner as to fully convey their meanings. Especially ought this method of writing be observed when writing for the masses upon subjects a knowledge of which they should possess. To fully illustrate my meaning, I will mention that during the past recent years many articles have appeared in the different magazines upon the tariff question, and, with scarcely an exception, they have been written in such manner that only those possessing a knowledge of political economy could fully understand them. The average reader—the very man the writers desired to reach—would not wade through these articles, because he got beyond his depth before he had proceeded scarcely through their introductions.

If writers would bear more in mind that those who know do not need the telling, and write so those who

do not know can understand, their efforts would show greater results. This will not work hardship to the man of knowledge, because he can understand the simple, plain language intended for his uneducated brothers. Remember, when writing for the man who does not already know, that it frequently happens the mere statement of a fact will not carry a knowledge of the fact to him; he needs to have it illustrated, and, for many, several illustrations are necessary.

"But," says the critic of such articles, "you are tautological, you are prosy; your article could be boiled down to one-half or one-fourth, and convey all you have said." I grant all this true, so far as the man who is already informed upon what is being written about is concerned; but I insist it is by no means true of the large majority of those for whom the articles are intended. The man who understands an article readily and easily, can condense it for himself when reading it, while if condensed by its author it will fail entirely of

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL PRESSWORK.

BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

ADVICE in the manner of performing creditable presswork, as in many other things, of necessity carries along with it a number of provisions and conditional explanations. The artist cannot instruct a pupil by letter, without the aid of an example sketched to fill out his meaning, and a drawing submitted to his criticism when returned to the sender bears upon its face oftentimes the light touches of his dextrous hand that, guided by his trained eye, are worth more in the way of information to the discerning pupil than many pages of written explanation.

So with the art of presswork, the old adage of example being better than precept finds a fuller meaning. Many a treatise on how to do good presswork has been written and many will continue to be written, and it is well it is so. They awaken new thoughts



its mission in very many instances; the man he intends to educate will get nothing from it. Therefore would it not seem to be the better part of wisdom to look more closely after those who do not know, and let those who do know take care of themselves.

It is so much easier to read *down* than *up*, that many take the downward course, and from this tendency the publishers of the trashy literature flourish, and a namby-pamby fiction magazine or paper will flourish like a green bay tree in an atmosphere where a publication of the higher class will wither, droop and die. I think one reason for this is the one depicted above—that the writers for the higher class publications get above and beyond the mental reach of the masses by the manner in which they place their subjects before them. Let these writers come down to the masses, write for them, and they will find many readers they do not now have. Let them come down to within reach of the masses, and they will find many ready to grasp the rounds in the ladder of knowledge and climb up with them.

and ideas, and if the statements sometimes made are not correct they are contradicted, and error is exposed that might have lurked secure in the silence of self-satisfaction. But examples are more satisfactory, as has been said, and with this in mind the example of a cut printed flat without overlay and the same cut made ready is shown herewith as calculated to interest all whose vocation lies within the scope of the printing trade.

The customary advice from a pressman to the novice is to give the most careful study of the possibilities of the cut to be printed, and when the conception of the artist is fully understood, that a rigid adherence to it is necessary in order to obtain the proper result.

First, it is necessary to draw attention to the flatness of the first exhibit. There is no perspective, comparatively, and the mountain supposedly in the distance has the appearance of being perched upon the trees. The high-lights and shadows in all their gradations are undeveloped, and in this the trained eye of course detects more readily the defects. The models here

given being of the simplest, have the disadvantage of lack of marked contrast between the flat and overlaid examples; but we take the opportunity to say that this has been done purposely, as more calculated to invite criticism, and we shall cheerfully answer all questions on this subject, and be glad to have an expression of opinion.

The requirements of the artist's sketch are such as to call for but little overlay; the object merely requires that the background and foreground shall be "thrown away," that is, that they be lightened up so that the central and objective points of the picture shall be brought out, and the softened sketchy effect, which was evidently the artist's purpose, produced.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

KODAKS.

BY O. G.

CVILITY pays. Have you ever noticed in an office a newcomer who acts as if he thought himself too well posted to accept "tips" from the older

best foremen are those who treat the employés as gentlemen and rarely use the "big I."

* *

THE writer has a great regard for the men commonly known as "chronic kickers." It is a fact that, as a rule, they are inferior workmen, but it is their close attention to details and exacting dispositions that cause employers to pay every cent earned and keep up the scale of prices. Too true they are themselves the worst sufferers, as the time lost in making and sustaining the various "kicks" is worth far more than the benefits derived. They are necessary to the well-being of the majority and should be patiently borne with.

* *

THERE is a vast difference between manly independence and impertinence. Too often the latter is taken for the former. A father's letter to a son about to enter on his apprenticeship is a safe rule for the guidance of both men and youths: "Always obey all rea-



employés. One rebuff, and the fellow-workman tendering advice (perhaps unsought) on style, choice of display, or something in that line, will not risk a second in the attempt to aid a churl. The chances are that even if he were asked he would refuse the information, and under the circumstances he would be justified in so doing.

* *

HAVE you ever noticed what a great change takes place in the character and disposition of some men upon acquiring a little authority over their fellow-workmen—how arrogant and dictatorial they become to those unfortunate enough to be placed under their authority? Such men should never be kept in a position where they can insult and snub their shopmates, as they not only make enemies of all they come in contact with but are prone to almost demoralize the discipline in an office. Men of long experience in handling an office seldom find need to be harsh. In fact, the

sonable commands of your superiors. Remember that he who would command well must first learn to obey perfectly."

* *

PRINTER.—One who prints; especially one who prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.; a compositor; a typesetter; a pressman.—*Webster.*

The foregoing has been the commonly accepted definition of the word "printer" for a long period. It has remained for the Frenchmen of today to separate and individualize the words so commonly used synonymously. They use "printer" in speaking of an employer, and "compositor," "pressman," etc., when speaking of an employé. Would it not be a good idea to do likewise? It is surely far more correct than the present method of using the words.

* *

It is a mistake to suppose that the man creating the greatest furor is accomplishing the most. Nine times in ten it is all noise and little work.

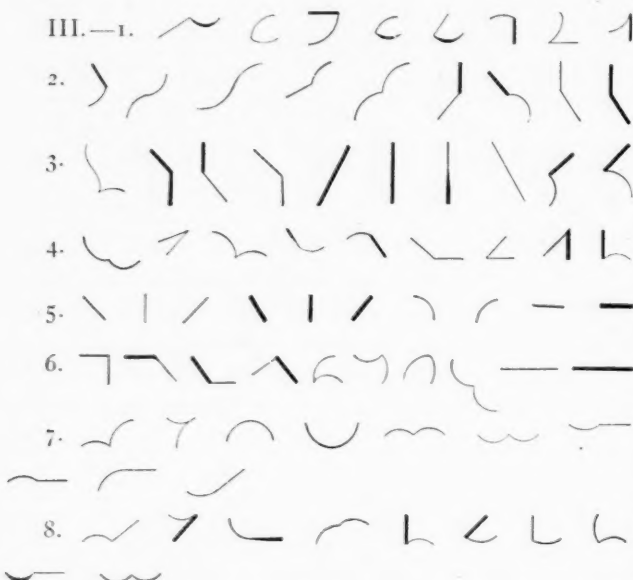
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. VII.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

[Copyright, 1891, by the Inland Printer Company. All rights reserved.]



Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, reread, etc. Spell in shorthand this and succeeding exercises. The key to this exercise will be found in Word Writing Exercise X. It will be interesting to guess at the words before consulting the key.

IX.—Ish-t, *chateau*; t-p-t, tiptoe; f-k-t, fact; m-k, make; hay-v, heavy; hay-ray, hairy; d-t, oddity; ish-f, sheaf; shay-lay, shell; b-n, bony; r-b, orb; ray-p, wrap; hay, hoe; p, pay; hay, aha; chay, chew; n, gnaw; chay-m, chum; t-m, team; n-m, name; m-n, money; n-n, ninny; chay-k, choke; j-k, joke; r-m, ream; ray-v; review; m-ray, marry; j-lay, jelly; j-n, Jonah; p-n, pony; k-m, oakum; b, obey; t-b, tabby.

Time, 1 minute, R. S. Write several times. Translate mentally. Naming the consonant outlines and position of chiefly accented vowel (governing position, first, second, or third), will be first-rate drills in this and the other exercises. You must become so skilled that when you hear a word, you can instantly think of its correct consonant "outline," and can also write quickly, in the proper position, this outline. Be sure you can read, without hesitation, all you write. On writing and reading rapidly hang all the law and the profits of shorthand.

X.—1. Wring, Illinois, gash, lung, etching, meadow, shack, shadow.

2. Abash, lash, shallow, rally, lily, Dutch, bear, top, dub.

3. Farm, body, dip, pity, judge, daddy, toddy, papa, Jessie, jar.

4. Funny, rich, rum, Bonney, mob, pick, check, ready, dumb.

5. Up, at, etch, ebb, add, edge, air, ell, hook, egg.

6. Kittie, gap, back, rub, elm, gnash, mush, enough, kick, gag.

7. Mellow, knell, lair, fish, mummy, ninny, neck, muck, lack, Henry.

8. Murray, nudge, fag, limb, Adam, Jennie, tinny, thumb, ink, Nannie.

Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Spell in shorthand, write in shorthand, translate into longhand, rewrite in shorthand, etc. Compare your unvocalized outlines with Word Reading Exercise III. After thoroughly learning the reporting style outlines, vocalize this exercise, and practice the literary style of it until mastered.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

86. What is the chief mark of punctuation used in shorthand? What is its favorite sign? After longhand titles which period is used? 87. What marks of punctuation are the same as in longhand? What should be written to distinguish quotations? What must not the comma resemble? What mark is not used in shorthand? How must the caret be made? Why? 88. Why are the dash and hyphen made wavy? 89. Why are the interrogation, exclamation and parenthesis varied from their longhand shapes? What two good methods are there of indicating applause, cheers, grief, smiles, laughter and great laughter? 91. How is accent indicated? 92. How is emphasis shown? How are italics indicated? 93. How are capitals represented: Small, large and initial? Is it always necessary to indicate capitals? 94. How may proper names be written? What should be used to distinguish proper names? When should a proper name be written in longhand? What is the safest way to write names? What is generally done when a name often occurs? How can you show the pronunciation of a name? What causes name-outlines to be readily prepared? How should you write an outline whose consonants might represent two, or more, names? 95. How are initials written? Name the phonographs of A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z. Do we use the "nominal consonant"? Why? When is it best to write an initial in longhand? How may initials of titles be written? 96. How are numbers indicated? What should be drawn to point out numbers?

WRITING EXERCISE.

COMPLETE GUIDE, §§ 85-96.

Periods (three forms), comma, semicolon, colon, hyphen, dash, interrogation, exclamation, quotation, parenthesis, brackets, caret, paragraph, grief, applause, cheers, smiles, laughter, great laughter; B. S., D. D. S., D. D.; August, augúst, adó; I will it; Alma (l-m), Rome (r-m), Tommie (t-m). (Initials): A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. (Figures): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

SHORTHAND INITIALS.

A	..... \	N ~
B	..... \	O -
C	..... C or /	P \
D	..... |	Q	..... Q or ~
E	..... /	R	..... / or \
F	..... \	S	..... ) or o
G	..... —	T	..... |
H	..... /	U <
I	..... I	V \
J	..... /	W \
K	..... —	X	..... X or —
L	..... /	Y (
M	..... ^	Z)

97. The Arabic numerals have arbitrary phonographic signs applied to represent them, as follows:

1, 7 way, c wě, 3 wü; 2, | t; 3, / ish (or shay),
 4, \ p, - o; 5, \ f, or F-hook, | i; 6, —;
 7, / lay (or l), or L-hook; 8, / ray, (\ r, rarely),
 or R-hook, \ a; 9, \ n, or N-hook; o, \ s, or o iss.

(a) The odd numbers have curved signs.

(b) All these consonants for numerals are unshaded, except 7 way for i. The vowels unshaded would not greatly impair legibility.

(c) The hooks (c wě and 3 wü) for the letter W will be later explained, as will the hooks for F, L, R, and N, and the circle (o iss) for S.

(d) Although these signs for numerals are arbitrary, most of them are founded on some one of the regular shorthand elements of the numerals.

(e) It must be understood that the above signs are not the phonographic outlines of the numbers; for example, the arbitrary sign for 8 is some form of the letter R, while the regular outline would be 8 | a-t.

(f) / ray, or the R-hook, should be used instead of \ r for 8, except where the sign for *million*, or *millions*, \ m, follows the sign for 8; for convenience of joining, \ r and \ m are written together, thus, \ r m, instead of / ray and \ m; thus, \ r m, which would not usually be legible.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"TASTE" IN JOBWORK.

BY S. K. PARKER.

WHAT is taste? By what laws or by what criterion is it to be governed or determined? "There is no accounting for taste" is a common expression, and to no one does it come home with greater force than to the job compositor.

When a customer steps into the counting room of a printing establishment and leaves an order, after giving (or having pumped out of him) the requisite details as to quality and size of stock, number of copies, color of ink, etc., he will, as a sort of after-thought, say, "Now, I want a neat, tasty job made out of that." When the job is given to the compositor this remark, parrot-like, probably will be repeated to him. He looks the copy over, to see what its purpose is, and what treatment it will admit of. The first perplexing question now arises: "What is the customer's taste?" Having no clue to its solution, unless it may be indicated in some manner by the copy, he gives it up, and turns his attention to the next factor in the problem, namely, what will please the eye of the foreman; next, what will satisfy the powers that be in the counting room before the proof will be submitted to the customer; lastly, what is his own taste in the matter. The job may be one that is susceptible of being treated in a variety of ways, radically different, but either of which, to his mind, would have a pleasing effect. But still the original question, like Banquo's ghost, recurs, "What will please the party who is to pay for the job?" The taste of "the office," as learned by past experience, is finally determined upon as the guide, and our artist sets to work. The job set up,

and the proof turned in, he gets another job wherein all the previous questions recur. A reprint job is hailed as a blessed relief from worriment.

The proof of the first job comes back from the customer, who says, "I don't like this, somehow; please try again." Still, no clue as to what he *does* want. Our comp. begins to get either angry or indifferent, and "tries again" in a haphazard fashion, with, perhaps, no better success than before. Ten chances to one, had he set up the job in the first place according to his own judgment, unhampered by the taste of "the office," his proof would have been accepted. The writer has seen many instances where a job, having been set in the compositor's own taste, then altered or reset to suit "the office," and both proofs submitted to the customer, the original one has been returned bearing the magical O K.

Not alone in the matter of general style, but in the selection of particular faces of letter does diversity of taste present itself, with its accompanying perplexities, to the job artist.

Hansard, in his "Typographia," published in 1825, makes some comments which will be interesting to read again in this connection: "Taste, which is continually changing, has made strange revolutions in the form of our printing types."

The same author, on another page, exhibits some specimens of faces of letter which had been introduced at that period, designates them as "typographical monstrosities," and proceeds to inveigh against them in the following caustic language: "Fashion and Fancy commonly frolic from one extreme to another. To the razor-edged fine lines and ceriphs of type just observed upon, a reverse has succeeded, called 'Antique' or 'Egyptian,' the property of which is, that the strokes which form the letters are all of one uniform thickness! After this, who would have thought that further extravagance could have been conceived? * * * Oh! sacred shades of Moxon and Van Dijke, of Baskerville and Bodoni! what would ye have said of the typographic *monstrosities* here exhibited, which Fashion in our age has produced? And those who follow, as many years hence as you have preceded us, to what age or beings will they ascribe the marks here exhibited as a specimen?"

It is interesting to observe that one of the faces objected to in the foregoing extract is the heavy, "Antique" used very largely in railroad, theatrical and general poster work at the present day, and is found in nearly every office doing this class of work.

Another font which excites our author's indignation is a heavy face of text letter, to be found in many offices at the present time, and frequently used in church work, legal documents, etc. This, he says, is "one of the modern fanciful, but ridiculous, innovations, only called *Blacks* from the quantity of ink they are capable of carrying."

Truly, and with emphasis, may we echo the question, "What is taste?"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CHAPTER ON INTERVIEWING.

BY S. P. WHITMARSH.



ON the staff of a metropolitan daily there is of necessity a division of labor. The business of the house is the gathering and preparation of all sorts of news for market. The public who buys is supposed to be always demanding something new, fresh and startling. From the editor-in-chief to the humblest employé, each has his peculiar duty, that, promptly performed, goes to make up the character of the finished product.

But the one of all others whose productions tickle the fancy of the largest constituency is the interviewing reporter. Fairly considered, he is the wonder, as he is the peculiar invention, of the nineteenth century. He is in fact an eternal interrogation point with gimlet attachment. No skill nor subterfuge can prevent his reaching the mark of the prize of his high calling. His motto is "Excelsior," and he never allows himself to get scooped. If denied an entrance to the citadel of home, he will waylay his quarry on the street and bore for information with the pertinacity of a Jersey mosquito. When utterly baffled in procuring speech he has a resource that never fails. Forth to his chief he hies, and lays upon the table an ingenious conversation so artfully worded that it compels the irritated object to appear in print to save his reputation by denying a part and confessing the rest. At the next attempt his task is an easy one. The thumb-screw of an unfettered press, having been once applied, does not have to be repeated on the same person.

No matter how outrageously the courtesies of life are infringed by the modern interviewer, he never meets his deserts in this world. He is never run over by the cars, blown up in an explosion, smashed in a collision or extinguished by a cyclone. The reason is he is an impersonality. His name is not signed to the parcel of chips thrown out by his auger. No libel suit is seized on in retaliation, because taffy, so artfully inserted, has chloroformed the angry passions of his victim. And so the practice grows, each year increasing the field of research till no place but humble mediocrity is safe. A man who seeks political honors, after running the gauntlet of hostile ballots with success, finds, just as he takes the oath of office, an interviewer



before him, asking his opinion of the future, and promising to give the public a verbatim report of his crude fancies. And thereupon the unlucky victim puts on record thoughtlessly something that proves in after years a boomerang to his political prospects.

But for all this the public does not care. It wants to know all about the private life and opinions of prominent men and women; of defaulters—how their wives and families meet the disgrace; of elopements—how the forsaken ones feel over the event; of a scandal—what the parties thereto have to say in explanation; of a shocking and wide-spread calamity—how the afflicted survivors receive the blow. Someone must do the cruel work of extorting information to feed the remorseless maw of a morbid curiosity, just as of old Christians were "butchered in the arena to make a Roman holiday."

In thus criticising the interviewer, and the underlying forces that have contributed to his origin and development, it is not the purpose of this article to condemn without discrimination. It is only the abuse of a system, good in itself, and useful when conducted without degenerating into idle gossip and sensationalism, that deserves censure. Indeed, abuse is often heaped upon the reporter without justification, and, hardened to his profession, when occasion suits, he frequently bears stoically the insults of disappointed boodlers whose schemes he has exposed, or, with a spirit that amply displays the fact that the days of chivalry are not yet past, resents an injury to the weak and unprotected; but more particularly when, animated by high patriotic purpose, the interviewer seeks to garner the best thoughts of the wisest minds and send them broadcast to quicken the pulses and enlighten the minds of the reading public, is he a benefactor of his race.

Of old, men of note wrought and wrote without the spur of contemporary fame; and history only does justice to their lives and services. Today the press (always a power both for good and evil) searches out the heroes while in action, and through the inevitable and omnipresent interviewer gives their glowing thoughts to the masses, that they too may be lifted by a like inspiration. To the worthy actors of this generation are thus brought the laurels that had they lived in a former century would have only been laid on their tombs. And thus a nation is enabled to pay its debts of honor to living heroes and statesmen in spot cash, instead of posthumous rewards and monumental regrets.





MEDITATION.

Specimen of half-tone engraving from etching print, by THE F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

BY F. J. HURLBUT.

"Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's noblest station is retreat;
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth—that shuns too strong a light."

LYTTLETON.

HER highest station is not there. Her manifest destiny is one for which commercial life not only furnishes no preparatory discipline or experience, but positively unfits her. The development of a valuable female clerk or stenographer or other employé is usually the spoiling of a good woman—not in a moral sense, for that is an element that I do not propose to consider, but in a sense almost as deep and far-reaching in its consequences. My position is in defense of woman; not in condemnation. I would save her from herself. It is in the nature of manhood to honor womanhood. This fact is one of the results of modern civilization, for in earlier times, and among nations of less culture even now, the reverse has been and is true. The highest delight of a true woman is to be honored by man. To pretend to despise that, is affectation—the expression of a disordered mind. This delicate sense of honor from man for woman is never so definite and keen as when their habits of life, their duties, their responsibilities, their general aims and purposes, are radically different.

The stolid foreigner who toils beside his wife at heavy farm labor knows nothing about refined affection. His wife receives at his hands the same consideration as his horse. She becomes strong and muscular, but she is almost unsexed as a consequence.

Contrast this couple with the business man and his wife, and you learn how woman has grown upward with education and civilization. We see the divine hand—the founder of natural law—in the evident fitness of woman for domestic life, and in the fitness of man to encounter the rivalry, the selfishness, the rougher elements of the outer world. She shines most brightly in her dual station of wifehood and motherhood, and the very essence of her nature is here developed to its highest fruition. His manhood is never so glorious as when with earnest effort and sterling integrity he bravely fights the battles of life in her defense. Their relations are, like their duties, clear and distinct. The labors they perform are equally necessary to the well-being of society. They are alike indispensable:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him;
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other."

She needs his substantial support and his strong hand and heart to lean upon, so that she may devote her time to the cultivation of those higher graces which fit her for the care of home and the rising generation. He needs her affection and the refining influence of her gentler nature, because, bathing in its purifying

influence, he daily goes forth stronger to the combat of life.

In these two—the man and the woman—there is a civil entity in all its completeness. They represent the sum total of human life. She represents the home, and he the store or workshop or whatever makes possible the maintenance of the home. In these relations we find the highest realization of human happiness, and peace and virtue. Strong, self-reliant manhood, and earnest, refined womanhood, spring from families wherein these conditions are found.

Any system of society that unfits either of the sexes for the highest duties of life is radically wrong. To tincture the entire maturity of an individual with an unnatural quality simply for the sake of bridging over a few months or years is not only poor policy, but is a crime against nature; and this is the very thing that is done, in the majority of cases, where a young girl is sent out from the shelter of home and encouraged to carve out for herself a place and a record in commercial life.

I know that many so-called champions of woman will say these propositions are harsh and unkind, but I believe they are founded on a deeper philosophy than the shrill and noisy diatribes about man's oppression of woman.

Our lives are but a succession of stages, and each stage should be a preparatory school for its successor. The climax of our happiness is the home. There are laid the foundations for other homes, for human character, for nations. Let us, then, fit the man for his duties in life, and the woman for hers. We do not want a race of effeminate or brutal men, nor do we want either coarse or lackadaisical women.

Man gives his life to his business or his profession; with woman it is at most but a makeshift or temporary convenience. The young girl goes out from her home, away from the shelter and care of mother, to enter the sordid atmosphere of commerce. Domestic qualities do not thrive there. She does violence to her nature the moment she crosses the threshold of business life. She is wronged the moment she is compelled or induced to exchange the home for the store or office. She is *entitled* to the home life, for that alone can prepare her for what is really her destiny and her legitimate heritage. This is the formative period of her life, and every influence that assails her now will leave its impress for good or ill upon her whole career. What influences are felt, what qualities are awakened, in business life? Is it not the natural result of the conflict of the outer world to make us selfish, cold, sordid, incredulous, independent? Are not every one of these qualities inimical to the sweetest graces of womanhood? By nature a woman shrinks from daily contact with strangers of either sex, but presently she gets accustomed to it, though it is always at the expense of a better element.

Women need not be denied the means of earning a livelihood where the necessity actually exists, nor are

they denied it. I would, however, draw the line at *actual*, not fancied, necessity. Notwithstanding the loud complaints that women are discouraged in their efforts to enter business life, the fact is that they are too much encouraged. It is altogether too easy for them to secure the transition from the home life to a business career. The result is that they do not wait for necessity, but every young girl whose parents cannot furnish her with the luxuries or the attire possessed by her chums is frantic to learn stenography, or some other easily acquired profession, and then to take her place, not as a bread-winner, but as a money-winner, whereby she may gratify her taste for dress or her predilection for pleasures which her parents could not afford. Once established in business, she will not leave it. The jingle of dollars, all her own, in her pocket, is a new and pleasant music to her, because it suggests the possibility of a gratification of the girlish desires that are in her heart. Her ambition is innocent enough, but the method of its realization is ill-advised; she sacrifices much more than she gains. It is here that the strong arm of parental wisdom should encircle the budding woman, and protect her from herself. Vastly better would it be for her if she were compelled to remain at home, helping her mother in simple household duties, content to be an obedient child until maturer years had rounded her character into the fullness of mature womanhood.

The sense of independence that she gains while earning her living robs her of those gentler elements that are her chief attraction for honorable manhood, stifles the inherent feminine sensitiveness that is the fount and origin of the wifely and motherly instinct, and invests her with what I call a mannish nature that is entirely at variance with her own.

She may marry, but the independence acquired in business life will still cling to her. If poverty assails the couple, she looks to that for her recourse. If domestic inharmony comes to them, she holds it up as a menace to her husband, when it is really as much a menace to herself. It paves the way for separations and divorces that would otherwise be avoided.

Let anyone who knows the records of the public women of this country say if they can find therein anything to stimulate a higher condition of domestic life. The total is a history of marital discord, separations, and misery for parents and children.

Another bad feature of business life for young girls is that they unconsciously learn to estimate everything from a commercial basis; even the marriage contract suffers this fate, and its holy purposes and its sanctity are in a measure lost to sight. This is easily understood. The woman is only human, and contact with commercial life has the same effect on her as on a man. She toils, and tires of toil. She has learned to dread the labors of a housewife, and desires to give up those to which she is accustomed. Therefore her marriage is a deliberate plan to be relieved of both. It is a sort of commercial transaction, having ordinary selfishness

for its basis, and is almost devoid of the finer sentimental element which is the essence of a true marriage.

Let us, in every case where we find needy women of any age, assist them to an honorable maintenance, and treat them in business with all the deference and courtesy that is due from manhood to womanhood. But let us also keep within the shelter of a home, no matter how humble, every daughter of our land, until she is taken by the man of her choice to assist in the upbuilding of a new home that shall be an honor to them and to the nation. Let us do them this justice; we owe it to them to restrain them from plunging into an atmosphere and influence that is entirely out of joint with their divine heritage.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

YOUNG CAXTON'S UNREQUITED LOVE.

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

Young Caxton loved a maid petite,
A copy holder only she—
And to himself he'd mutter low,
"She's just the type of girl for me."

No primer long had he to con
To fix him in his inclination;
No monkish missal or brevier
Could sway him with its wise dictation.

To roguish Cupid and his tricks
He had become a perfect minion,
Nor gods nor men, nor Argus boss,
Could shake him in his fond opinion.

She was his female nonpareil,
With agate orbs and lips of ruby;
Emerald, diamond, pearl nor gold
Could match in value Sally Luby.

Her form was nature's best make-up,
Her gait seemed modeled by Delsarte;
Although not fat, she was not lean—
In short, a very taking party.

At least all this Joe Caxton thought,
And, as he deftly set his stick up,
Would sigh and say between each line,
She proved his long desired pick-up.

Careless he grew and recked not whether
He lagged behind upon his galley;
Instead of watching "outs" and bulls
He merely hummed of pretty Sally.

Alas, for love's supposed sweet course,
For love was Joe compelled to suffer;
And when he told her he'd been fired,
She only said, "Why, you're a duffer!"

Pied then were all his fond affections;
When Sal he found was not his take,
Sadly his string he turned in,
Then turned himself into the lake.

And so for Joe the jig was up;
But as for cruel, fickle Sally,
She simply went and married
The "ad" man in the adjoining alley.

So printers all, both old and young,
Beware, before you grow much older,
Of trying to join the union with
Some fair but saucy copy holder.

MAKE IT 20!

When Bismarck was Minister to Paris in 1862, he summed up the character of the Emperor Napoleon III in one famous sentence—"He is a great unrecognized incapacity."

That is the verdict which must be pronounced on many presses. They are thoroughly incapable of effective service, and only remain unmolested because their incapacity is unrecognized.

Meanwhile, there are certain straws which show which way the wind is blowing. 15 per cent net profit in 1890 wasn't anything to be delighted with. It might have been 20 per cent easily.

If you would print one sentence on the outside cover of your cash book, where you could see it every day, you might finally believe and act upon it. Then 20 per cent might be reached. That sentence is this:

Profit in printing depends on operating expenses, and operating expenses are usually inversely to first cost.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

OFFICES: { 319 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
8 Spruce St., New York.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.



1863.

1889.



BYRON WESTON'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Linen Ledger and Record Paper,

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

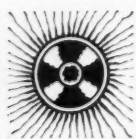
ESTABLISHED 1801.



FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS



LINEN LEDGER

Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY,

... MANUFACTURERS ...

DALTON, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED PAPERS, J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.

THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO.

ADAMS, MASS., U.S.A.



RECEIVED
AT THE
PARIS
EXPOSITION,
1889.

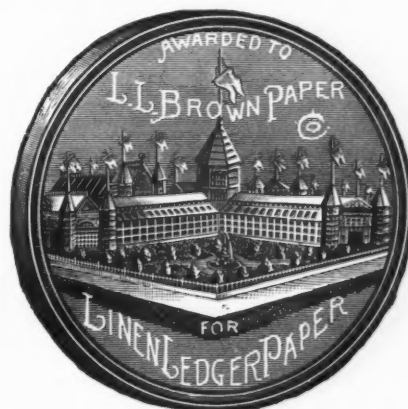


THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



AT THE
EXPOSITION OF THE
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
STATES,
CINCINNATI,
1888



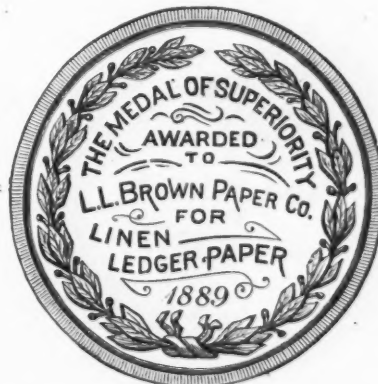
THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. Brown Paper Co."

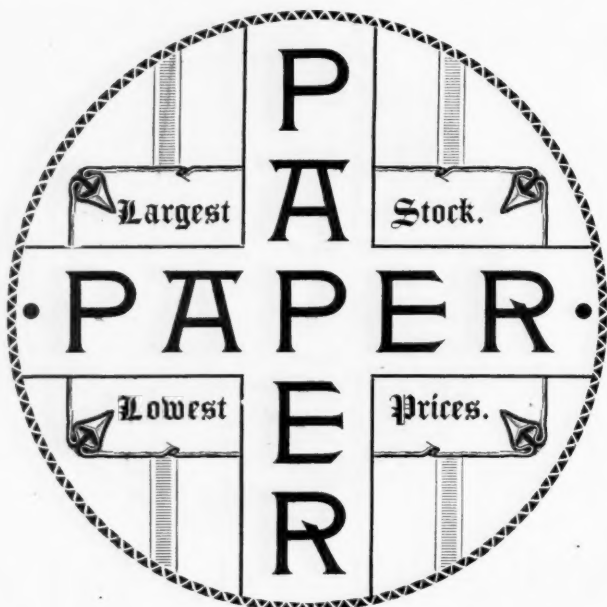


THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY
For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co.



Nos. 203 and 210 Randolph Street,

= Chicago. =

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
OF
WATERMARKS.SEND
FOR
SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.



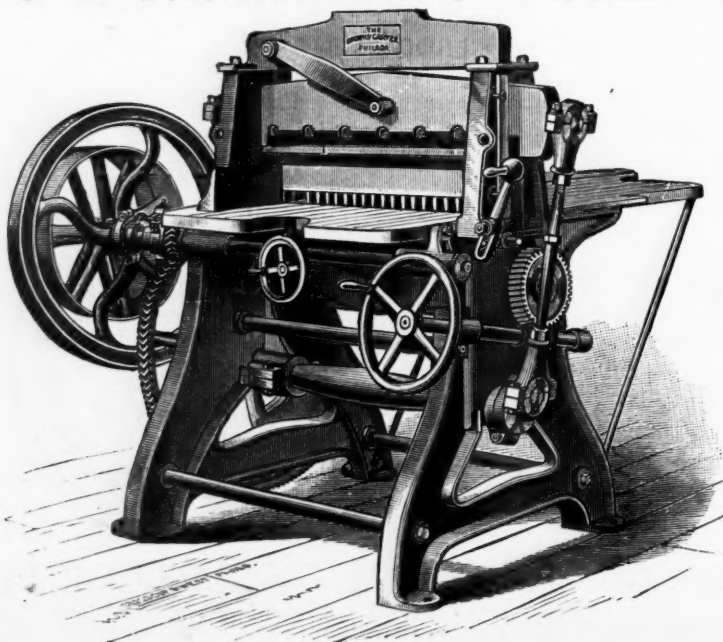
WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

===== **THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER!** =====

THE CELEBRATED,
ORIGINAL and ONLY**BROWN & CARVER PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.**

ANOTHER MANUFACTURER, unable to build a machine to compete with it, has copied it as nearly as possible, and where prevented from copying, by patents, claims great merit in the omission. I can build you a "Brown & Carver" with or without the grooved table, which is a valuable invention, in no way mars or injures the paper, and is condemned by him only because he DARE NOT use it.



There is NO MACHINE of ANY DESIGN that COMPARES with the BROWN & CARVER in

**DURABILITY,
ACCURACY,
RELIABILITY,
WORKMANSHIP,
FINISH,**

And all points that make VALUE.

C. R. CARVER,

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

Third and Canal Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Write for References, Prices, etc., etc.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS**PAPERS.**ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOK, COVER, MANILA, ROPE MANILA,
ETC., ETC.,181 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.Send one dollar and get a copy of **WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHARTS**
for Printers and Publishers. A book of reference, made up of 73 different
specimens of paper, each showing 32 distinctive effects in color printing.We make a Specialty of the Finest
Grades of Papers.Samples and Prices furnished
on Application.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS LINEN

LEDGER PAPERS

WATERMARKED

SCOTCH LINEN

LEDGER.

OUR FIRST-CLASS

TREASURY BOND,

BANK NOTE AND

PARCHMENT PAPERS

ARE UNEXCELLED.

PARSONS

PAPER CO.

Holyoke,
Mass.

OLD HAMPDEN BOND.
MERCANTILE BOND.
WHITE AND TINTED WRITINGS AND BRISTOL BOARDS.
ROYAL LINEN LEDGER.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype— **MACHINERY** —

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS**

207 & 209 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,	Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,	No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,	Document Manila,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,	Wrapping Manila,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,	Roll Manila,
Colored Book Papers,	Fine Laid Book,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,	Enameled Book,
Parchment Manila Writing,	Print Papers.
Railroad Manila Writing,	

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

TWO OF OUR UNRIVALED SPECIALTIES.



WRITE US REGARDING THEM.



G. EDW. OSBORN & CO.

PRINTERS' & WAREHOUSE,

393 STATE STREET,

TELEPHONE 574-12.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

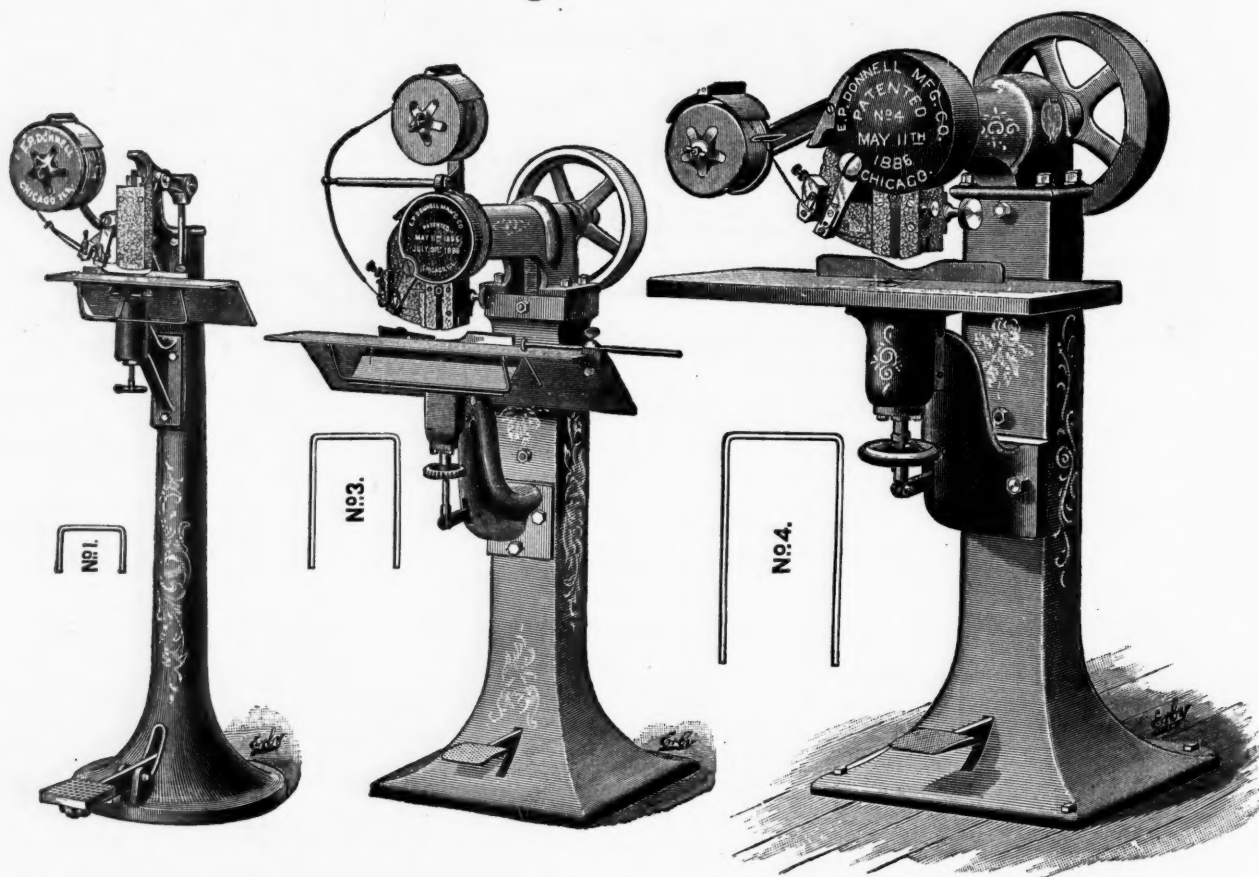
*Our Roller and Composition Department is as complete as any in
New England. Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

AGENTS FOR CHAMPION PAPER CUTTERS, PEERLESS PRESSES,
H. H. LATHAM, CHICAGO, BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.

A full stock of Type and Inks on hand.

DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

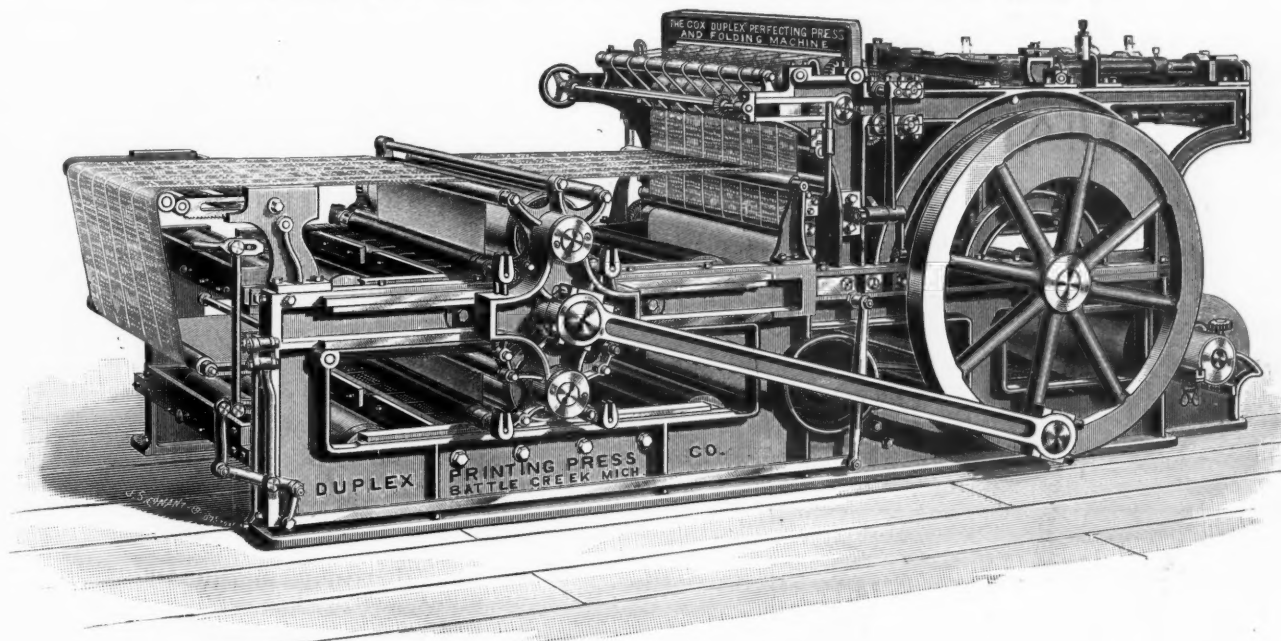
No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	- - - - -	Price, \$125
No. 1.	Power " " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 150
No. 3.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	- - - - -	" 600

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The
COX • DUPLEX • PERFECTING • PRESS
 AND **FOLDING MACHINE.**

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines :

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way ; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour ; at the second, 3,600 ; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes :

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping ; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

One of these presses, sold to the Toledo (Ohio) Daily Commercial Company, has been erected in their office, where it is now printing their seven-column eight-page paper daily. This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ON ANOTHER PAGE

We offer a large Map to parties sending us clubs of eight subscribers, or a single subscription. If you are already a subscriber, and want this Map, send us \$1.25 and we will send you one.

YOU WILL FIND

It one of the most useful maps for office or home ever published, and well worth the price asked. Its regular price is \$5.00, but through special arrangement we are able to furnish it at \$1.25.

OUR MAP OFFER

Was intended principally to assist in swelling our subscription list, but in order to enable those now on our list to secure the Map, we make the above offer.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

"PERFECTION" C
IMPROVED.



TO PAMPHLET BINDERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.

"PERFECTION" C.

SADDLE AND TABLE.

Capacity, 1 sheet to 1-4 inch.

Will take wire as fine as 30 gauge.

No changing of parts necessary.

Can be set for the desired thickness instantly.

THE adjoining cut represents our new "PERFECTION" C Wire-Stitchers, specially designed for light Pamphlet and Calendar work, and are undoubtedly the most perfect rapid machines in the world for that purpose.

LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER MACHINES.

... MANUFACTURED ONLY BY ...

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

17 Astor Place and 140 E. Eighth Street,

NEW YORK.

A. G. MACKAY, MANAGER.

Send for New Catalogue.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

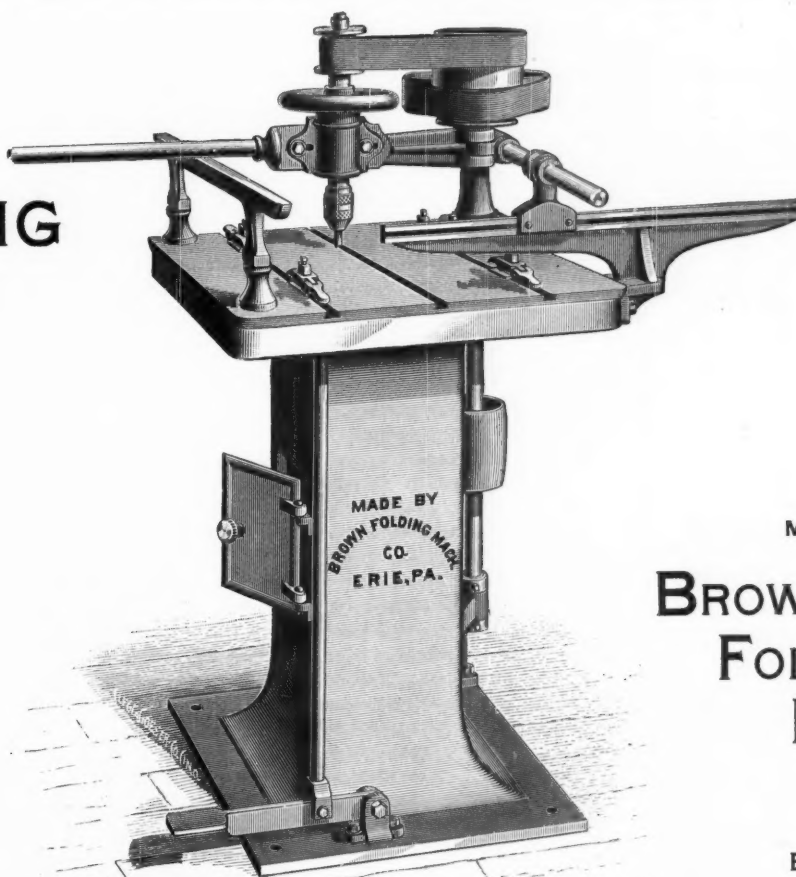
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

CHASES

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs
AND Metal Furniture.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW
ROUTING
MACHINE



MADE BY

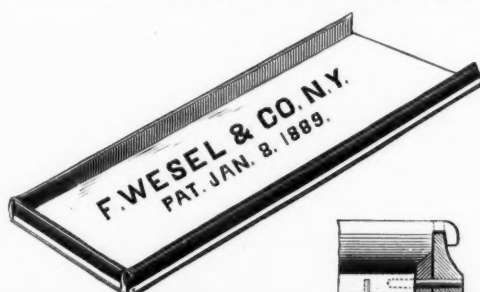
BROWN
FOLDING
MACHINE
Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Patent All-Brass Galley "SUCCESS."

SINGLE, \$2.00. DOUBLE, \$2.50.

"Success" Job Galleys of all sizes.



F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printers' Materials and Supplies

BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, MITRE MACHINES,
PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE,
METAL QUOTATIONS, KEYSTONE QUOINS, AND
OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue
and Price List—the most complete book out.

No. 11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**PRINTING MATERIALS AND
PRINTING MACHINERY.**

WE point with pride to the record of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, and to the fact that our firm friends and best patrons are those who have used it against other makes. We cast all type from our own copper-mixed metals, compounded from our own formulas, by our own workmen, under our immediate supervision, and under no circumstances and for no reasons will we allow a deterioration of quality.

If you consult your best interests you will buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 109 Quincy St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.



JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the Best
Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

— Type of other Founders furnished when desired. —

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

**CASES, CABINETS,
STANDS, GALLEYS,
IMPOSING STONES,**

— ETC. —

Chicago Branch, { CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 109 Quincy St.

\$19.85 Buys a Showcase (German silver frame) filled with the latest and choicest correspondence stationery. This stationery alone sells at retail for over \$33.00. You can thus add a profitable department to your business at an outlay of less than \$20.00.

\$1.10 Buys 1,000 Bond Paper Letter Heads, ruled or plain.

\$1.25 Buys 1,000 No. 1 Rag XXX, cream size 4 Baronial Envelopes.

\$1.35 Buys 1,000, Size 5, same as above.

\$1.00 Buys 1,000 good XXX, 6¾ full size White Envelopes. (Ten for one cent.)

10½c. LB. Cleans out an excellent lot of regular sizes Enameled Book Paper.

\$12.50 Buys 1,000 sheets of Anti-Combine Board, 2½ ply — five colors.

0000 And other sums equally small secure equal bargains in all departments.

?

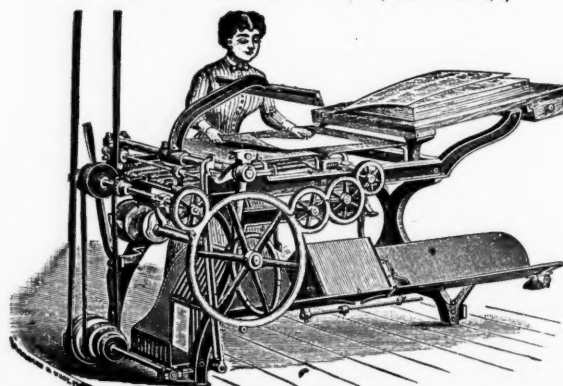
Ask us about them.

THE CALUMET PAPER CO.

262 - 268 FIFTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FOLDING * MACHINES

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

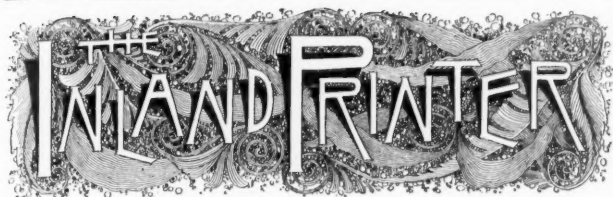
Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

28 Reade Street, - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

GUARANTEED MONTHLY CIRCULATION, 8,000 COPIES.

H. O. SHEPARD, *President and Managing Editor.*

A. H. MCQUILKIN, *Associate Editor.*

DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*

C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.*

D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	\$ 5 00	\$ 13 50	\$ 25 50	\$ 48 00
One-eighth page	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column must be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

A RESPONSE.

WHEN merit calls from admiring friends hearty commendation for good works performed and promises fulfilled, an acknowledgment of such spontaneous expressions is but a proper courtesy. We had resolved to say nothing to draw attention to the many improvements that have been made in THE INLAND PRINTER during the three months last past, but the numerous warm expressions of approval and encouragement received make it necessary that we should bow our appreciation of their kindly intent.

The following, among the many unsolicited testimonials, are submitted as specimens of the congratulatory letters that are being showered upon us:

The Inland Printer Company, City: CHICAGO, July 8, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—We received a copy of your July number of THE INLAND PRINTER with the new cover, and wish to congratulate you on the presswork and general appearance, and the way that you are sending out your publication through the mail. It is a great improvement over the old style of rolling the book in a newspaper wrapper, as it comes to the reader in a good shape now, perfectly flat. . . . The presswork on the July number is fine. We wish you success.

Yours truly,

VANDERCOOK & CO.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1891.

Inland Printer Company, Chicago, Ill:

GENTLEMEN,—We wish to congratulate you on the improved appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER with its new cover, which is very tastefully designed. Your method of sending it in an envelope, flat, enhances the value of the publication to all your readers as well as your advertising patrons. Wishing you continued success, we are,

Yours very truly,

MONTAGUE & FULLER.

THE INLAND PRINTER feels justly proud of such testimonials. The improvement in the manner of mailing insures to the subscriber an un mutilated and perfect copy of this "*chef d'œuvre* of the printer's art," as a contemporary puts it, and we beg to assure our readers that we are by no means disposed to rest content with our progress. Their appreciation has been most grateful to us, and we shall still further demonstrate that we are not in a rut, but in the van of all that is of interest or merit in printing and in the field of bookmaking in all its branches.

THE PROPOSED NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

ONE of the most important measures which occupied the attention of the recent convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston, was that relating to the adoption of nine hours as a uniform workday for the printers of the United States and Canada. From the tone of our exchanges and the action of certain local branches of the United Typothetæ, the opinion seems to prevail that the action of the International Typographical Union in this matter was final and conclusive, so far as the journeymen printers' side of the question was concerned. Such is not the case. No such hasty or radical conclusion was contemplated by the members of the convention, the action taken consisting merely of the enactment of a law looking to the adoption of a nine-hour workday,

said law to be submitted to a popular vote of the membership of all local unions for final ratification.

According to a recent decision of the president of the International Typographical Union, it will require a three-fourths majority of all the votes cast to ratify this measure and make it an international law. This decision was based upon the fact that a like majority would be necessary to change the organic law of the organization in convention, and hence should hold good when applied to a popular vote. Much as the equity and justness of this decision may be questioned, we are inclined to think that it embodies good sense and is based upon sound principles. When a measure so far-reaching in its effects and of such vital importance to the employers' interests as the one under consideration is in abeyance, a practically unanimous sentiment in its favor should be shown to exist on the part of the workingmen before they can expect to realize their hopes. In this way the full significance of the movement will be conveyed to all concerned, and the fair dealing employer will feel called upon to take up for serious consideration a question the utility and feasibility of which he has heretofore been in doubt.

The history of this movement for a fewer number of working hours has been so often and so recently reviewed in the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER* that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it in but the briefest possible manner at the present time. Since the year 1866 more or less agitation in this direction has been kept alive, the employés constantly urging that the increased facilities at hand, combined with the abundance of unemployed labor to be found in all parts of the country, were factors that would render this measure not only practicable but highly necessary as well. On the other hand, the employers have steadily maintained that the state of trade, and the conditions surrounding competition in this particular line of business have been of such a nature as would render it out of the question for them to comply with these requests at any time since the inauguration of the agitation. In this connection it may be stated that many prominent cities and towns in the far west have been working on the nine-hour plan for the past three years, and candor compels us to admit that this question of competition has assumed no graver proportions since than it presented before the ten-hour rule was abandoned.

The conduct of the journeymen printers in asking for a reduction of the hours of labor is condemned in many quarters as being uncalled-for, unbusiness-like and the promptings of unrestrained selfishness. It is hardly necessary to say that such sweeping charges against a numerous class of law-abiding citizens is wholly unwarranted, and lacking every element of argument bearing on the justice of the question in dispute. It is but fair to assume that the printers of the country should form a desire to join the great army of workingmen in the effort now being made to bring about a shorter working day. They would be led into this position as much by a desire to share in the beneficial

effects which are expected to attend the introduction of a shorter workday as from any other cause, and as they claim that it can be shown that the measure can be adopted without any detriment to the interests of their employers, why not give them a hearing and an opportunity to make good their claim. The United Typothetæ cannot afford year after year to take the position that the state of business will never allow any reform in the printing industry in America; and this without even the formality of hearing the other side of the question. They claim to be banded together for the purpose of resisting all unjust encroachments on their rights and prerogatives. This is a very laudable purpose, but can hardly be applied to every conceivable subject which may be brought to their attention by their workingmen.

The printing fraternity of America—employés as well as employers—have always maintained the highest reputation among industrial classes for their intelligence and progressive ideas, as well as for the broad, fair-minded position they take on all questions coming under their consideration. Here is an excellent opportunity for them to prove to the world their title to the high estimation in which they are held by their fellow citizens. Let representatives of the employers and of the journeymen come together, and, by the exercise of a little good judgment, forbearance, and the exchange of mutual concessions, bring about a settlement of this matter that will be alike creditable, profitable and satisfactory to all concerned. This line of action will certainly be more to their reputation than will a resort to methods that the least intelligent class of laborers would reject as unworthy their countenance.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

ONE of the most memorable of the National Editorial Association conventions was concluded at St. Paul on July 17. From the legislation enacted the procedure will not be radically changed, but the association will be put in a better position for carrying on its work by the removal of crudities that experience has demonstrated to exist.

The conventions are, as a rule, of an instructive character rather than legislative, and the amount of practical information contained in the papers read at the session just closed and the discussions ensuing therefrom proves the value of the convention to the editorial world. The Committee on Permanent Headquarters, in its report of progress, wisely recommended Chicago as the location for a joint stock company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to carry out the scheme. The hospitable entertainment of the delegates left nothing to be desired, and the happy combination of business with pleasure had its usual charm for the participants. From the large number of contributors of valuable papers and addresses it is difficult to single out for special mention any one in particular, yet the informal talk of Mr. J. W. Scott, of the *Chicago Herald*, on the "Management of

a Metropolitan Newspaper" was perhaps of the greatest utility to the assembly, the numerous questions asked showing the deep interest with which Mr. Scott's remarks were received.

Ex-President Stephens has a most worthy successor in President W. S. Capellar, and with the selection of such men as presiding officers, the proceedings of future conventions will lose little in interest.

ESTIMATING.

BEFORE the San Francisco Typothetæ, on May 13, 1891, Mr. Charles A. Murdock, its president, read an admirable paper entitled "Competition—Its Possible Regulation," which has been copied extensively in the trade papers of the printing industry throughout the country, and the commendation universally bestowed upon it would almost persuade the uninitiated that all are awake to the evils of competitive estimating, and that consequently an agreement can be readily come at.

Mr. Murdock's ideas cannot in our opinion be improved upon, and we trust his pamphlet will fall into the hands of the successful competitor of whom the following information comes to hand. We give our correspondent's statement, merely suppressing the names for obvious reasons:

Editor INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.:

May 21, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—By this mail I send you a catalogue done in the ——— office of this city.

The party that had the work done came to us for a bid, and as we have done similar work on several occasions and have kept a time and job ticket in each case, we know exactly how such jobs run. We figured on setting the matter partly in long primer and partly in brevier, as per enclosed sample, and the following is our estimate on the job:

2000 copies of about 128 pages—16 reams 22 by 32, 28 lb. No. 3 book	\$23.50
350 sheets cover paper, 22 by 28, 48 lb	2.50
Composition—94,000 long primer	
74,000 brevier	52.00
Presswork	16.00
Binding and trimming	12.50
Handling and miscellaneous expenses	3.50
	\$110.00

Our bid was \$1.28 per page, whether more or less than 128 pages.

The ——— office bid on the same job. They figured on setting it in brevier, and their bid was a few cents (don't know just how many) over a dollar per page. This is the kind of competition we have to meet.

Please give us the price of such a job. What it is worth to do such work and make a fair profit, and compare our bid with medium-priced establishments of your city.

In the work submitted to us for an estimate we find the calculation on the number of ems to be composed, as given in our correspondent's computation, to be short of measurement. We measure the brevier to make 120,384 ems, and the long primer 82,944, by taking a page and measuring it half and half, and figuring on 128 pages. This would total 203,328 ems, which in an average printing house in Chicago would be an expense of \$121.99 for the corrected matter alone. We notice also no allowance has been made for waste in stock, of which, by the way, the weights and some of the sizes mentioned by our correspondent are not carried

by Chicago paper houses, and accordingly a Chicago printer would estimate about as follows:

17 reams 22 by 32, 30 lb. book	\$30.50
260 sheets 22 by 32½, 50 lb. cover	2.75
Composition	160.00
Presswork, eight sixteens	34.00
Presswork, cover	4.00
Binding	13.50
	\$244.75

The estimates per page would therefore run about as follows:

The ——— office	\$1.00
Our correspondent	1.63
Chicago	1.90

It is due our correspondent to state that the specimens submitted by him show good composition and presswork, while the successful competitor has turned out a job that is dear at any price, being of the poorest class of cheap catalogue work. Both estimates, however, are too low in comparison with estimates of Chicago houses, taking into consideration the differences in wages, etc., that locality to a large extent governs. We consider it not inappropriate therefore to finish our remarks with the closing paragraph of Mr. Murdock's address:

"My firm conviction is, that any permanent improvement must rest on the hope of better knowledge and better feeling, taking shape in better methods. No arrangement or scheme can deliver us; we must be educated; technically and morally. We must moderate our greed, raise our standard of business honor, and treat our employes, our customers, and one another with fairness. Only so can we get out of the wilderness, and gain that self-respect which, if not success, is better than success."

PRINTING EXHIBITS.

AMONG the many proffers made to the World's Fair directorate, the proprietors of one of the largest establishments in the United States desire the privilege of putting a printing plant in the grounds and selling a daily paper, and offer to invest \$50,000 in the enterprise. Illustrated journals of every variety throughout the world are making inquiries, and it is anticipated that papers throughout the universe will have copies on file. It has been suggested that a perfect newspaper plant be put in the building, and that leading American papers be permitted to occupy the plant for one or more days and get out on the grounds a duplicate issue of their paper, of same date and containing same matter as at their home office. Exhibits of presses, stereotyping apparatus, typesetting machines and every department of newspaperdom will be in active operation. It has been stated, though not officially, that the National Publishers' Association, of which Mr. James W. Scott of the Chicago *Herald* is the president, and the National Editorial Association, lately in session at St. Paul, will, through properly appointed committees, make suggestions as to the part printing should take in

the exposition. In this connection it may be stated that Major Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, was to have addressed the National Editorial Association on July 16, but was prevented by the interference of his appointment on the National Commission and consequent voyage to Europe. It has not been fully decided yet what committee will have control of the printing exhibit, though it comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Liberal Arts. It is considered probable, however, that the Department of Publicity and Promotion, under supervision of the Press and Printing Committee, will have charge of this important feature of the exposition.

An exposition of a novel character is being held in Paris, styled "l'Exposition de Publicité." In seven halls of the Palais des Beaux-Arts are displayed over six thousand copies of newspapers published all over the globe, handbills, posters of all sizes, shapes and designs; chromos, plain and illustrated cards, in fact, everything in the line of advertising that could be brought out. To facilitate the inspection of the newspapers, they are arranged in alphabetical order on boards near the walls, while the walls themselves are covered with posters, chromos, etc., to the ceiling. The entrance fee is 50 centimes, each ticket of admission being entitled to a chance in a lottery which takes place at the close of the exposition. The prizes in this lottery consist of a year's subscription to several of the papers, gold watches and other objects. The exposition closes September 15.

In 1885 the first "Exposition du Travail" took place in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. It was a very successful display of all manner of products of working humanity, and every branch of industry and inventive genius was represented. A second exposition of the same nature is now taking place in the same palace, with the difference that it is international in its character, and entries may be made by foreigners on the same conditions as Frenchmen. The ministers of commerce, of public instruction and of public works have accorded their patronage to the enterprise and a great success is anticipated. A special section is established for inventors of all sorts, where the rich and the poor will have an equal opportunity to display the products of their genius. This section is under the patronage of a distinguished committee, at whose head stands Admiral Thomasset. M. Boettcher, the Commissioner General, is at the disposition of all interested in the exposition. His address is No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris. American artist printers who have fine specimens should not neglect the opportunity of displaying them.

WILL our friends who send us reports of state of trade each month please mail the information on the fifteenth instead of the first. This change is made necessary because day of publication is now the fifth, and the forms go to press before the first of every month.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ABOUT ART PRINTING.

BY A. R. A.

IF printing is an Art, what is Art Printing? Some printers seem to think that to produce an "art" job they must resort to something desperate, that they will have to bring out all the curlicues, slobbs, beautes, ornamentations, ludicrous cuts, etc., within reach, and throw them into their job, without regard to size, shape or effect. No matter whether the reading matter part of the job is legible or not, that seems to be but a secondary consideration; but the ornamentation must be there, or surely it cannot be an "art" job. Others again will, they think, produce "art" effects by bringing into use all the ornamental type possible, while still others will resort to the most idiotic combinations of colors imaginable. Now, printing being an art in itself, it is unnecessary to distinguish any special production of it as art work, unless it be classified as Art Work and Botch Work, and a great many will admit that in many instances we find the latter name more appropriate, and that it fits the occasion better than the first.

Art Printing, as I understand it, is merely the appellation some individuals of lofty aspirations have introduced to distinguish good printing from bad printing. Now, if anyone thinks that to produce a good job they will have to resort to the above mentioned devices, they are very much mistaken. A first-class job depends as much upon the printer knowing how to properly use the material at hand, if not more so, than the material itself. In setting up a job, don't overdo it, which is the greatest fault of the majority of printers.

In setting up a card, for instance, be careful not to get your type too large. If the business of the firm is well known, the name should be the most prominent; if a new firm, or perhaps not so well known, the business should have the most prominence, and the balance of the card should have a uniformity as to faces, only altering the sizes. Plain faces look best in crowded work. If you have plenty of space, ornamental or text letters may be used, or plain type with some appropriate ornamentation. But try to always have your ornaments lighter than the reading matter. As a rule, don't combine flourishes with ornamental letters, except in very rare cases, and then it should not be attempted except by a printer of good taste. One of the principal faults of new beginners, and a great many old ones, is in using ornamental type before they have learned how to display plain type. To properly space a job requires as much attention as setting it. Many a good job has lost its beauty by poor spacing. Remember, when spacing, to always put less space between short lines than long ones; space between words should depend upon style of type used, whether condensed or extended. Try to avoid using too condensed letters in small jobwork, better double up your lines in one style of type, if you

have the space. Don't use too many varieties of type faces in small work. Avoid using the comma in large display lines, and after the abbreviation Co., etc., it is unnecessary, and looks bad. Cap lines give better appearance in display work than lower case, except where text letters, or letters of similar character, are used. Do not scatter your lines too much.

A great many more hints could be given on small jobwork, but these are a few of the most important, and should be given some attention before attempting "art" work, which is nothing more nor less than "good" work.

Rulework, in spite of the cry that "it has seen its day," still holds its own. Why? Because with rule you can make your ornamentations fit your job instead of making your lines fit the ornamentation, and in the hands of one who knows how and has an eye for beauty, effects can be produced unequalled by foundry productions, which soon become monotonous. Some will tell you it is too expensive, but really it is not; one dollar's worth of rule can be made more serviceable in the way of ornamentation than ten dollars' worth of metal flourishes; and by proper care of your rule after printing—such as tying up each design with a piece of string and storing in a case for future use—will outlast several fonts of flourishes. Rulework has come to stay, and will stay as long as rule can be had, and the only ones to object to its use are those that don't know how to use it and for that reason try to discourage its use.

The art of printing of today is devoid of ironclad rules; original ideas predominate, and the printer who can get up his work in an original, artistic manner will always find his services in demand by those who appreciate good work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AND PROOFREADERS.

BY STANISLAUS MURPHY.

IT is an indisputable fact that the position of proofreader is a responsible and trying one. Next to the irrepressible "devil," who is abused by nearly everybody, the printorial error-detective has as much to contend against as anybody connected with a printing office. His position not only entails responsibility, but is also attended with many trials and perplexities, because at times the wrath of the entire establishment is visited upon his defenseless head.

Every possible chance to "kick" is taken advantage of by the compositor to the discomfiture of the proofreader. If an omission of a word or two occurs and the same is marked in the proof, if it is not encircled with the much-sought-after "ring," a protest is immediately filed by the suspicious typesetter. He disputes the fact of the omitted words being in the copy (which is also a distrust of the proofreader's honesty), and insists that before he will make the correction the original must be produced, and he at once institutes a vigorous search for the disputed copy. Perhaps it is the first piece he encounters, and possibly it reposes

down in a mass of manuscript, which is usually the case unless a good system is in force. At any rate ten or fifteen minutes is consumed in the search (the correction could be made in half the time), but satisfaction must be obtained. After the copy is found, the discovery is made that the proofreader was right. He is exultant, and the crestfallen compositor goes back to his case to await the next opportunity to "kick."

Much of the wrangling indulged in at times between the compositor and proofreader could be avoided, and the work of the latter greatly facilitated, if more care and intelligence were exercised on the part of the former. It seems to be the policy of some printers to follow copy in everything regardless of construction. Recently, in speaking of Italy's muddle with the United States, a careless local writer made the statement that the Italian minister was given his passbook. The compositor who put the sentence into type knew it was wrong, but it was left for the proofreader to transform a "passbook" into a "passport." It is just as easy for a compositor to make a correction in the copy before a proof is taken of the matter as it is after being marked by the proofreader. But the typo is careless and indifferent, knowing that when the error is marked in the proof, like the clown in the circus, it will be inside of a "ring."

Proofreaders themselves are responsible at times for some of the disputes arising over their work. They have rules governing their labors which ought to be strictly adhered to. It is not just to allow Slug 3, who is, perhaps, a favorite, to deviate from the rules, and compel others less favored to forever "keep a hammerin'." Nor is it right for the proofreader to show partiality in marking a proof—allowing a favorite to escape the correction of a legitimate error by resorting to that old proofreading trick of placing a "bull" in a "ring."

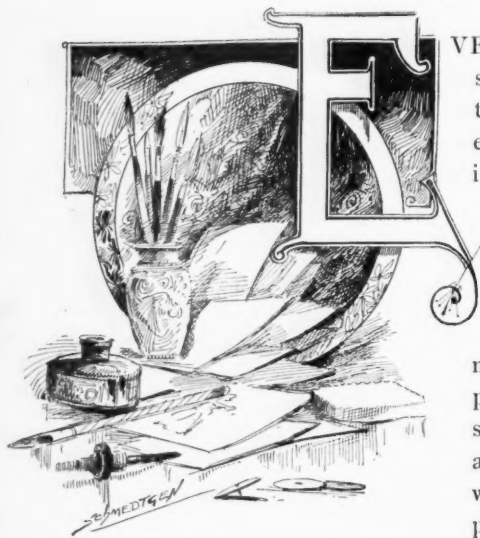
The position of proofreading oftentimes is used as a medium of venting spite, of getting even. If the printorial error-detective entertains animosity against any particular one or more of the compositors, he has it in his power to make it very unpleasant for them, in regard to division of words, capitalization, punctuation, etc. If the style of a paper calls for short punctuation it is not right for the proofreader to compel a compositor against whom he may entertain enmity to "run a mile without taking breath," or, in other words, to set half a dozen lines without using a single point.

There is no good reason why the compositor and the proofreader should be at variance with each other. A proofreader's intelligence should stand as a fortress against actions that are mean and belittling. The dignity of his position should act as a preventive against the venting of spite in any form, and on the other hand, it should be the aim of the compositor when engaged in his work to exercise that intelligence which is his by virtue of his position, for by so doing he will not only show a friendly spirit, but will facilitate the labors of others as well.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ART IN NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATING.

BY CHARLES A. GRAY.



Drawn by WM. SCHMIDTGEN,
of the Chicago Morning News.

VERY year that goes by sees a marked progress of the arts in this country, especially so where there is a demand for it in a commercial way. Among them one of more daily interest to the people in general is the illustrating of newspapers. It is to be presumed if I should speak about a "newspaper artist" in the same breath with a noted *painter*, art people would be greatly disturbed, but without controversy, I doubt very much if there are more than a few among the many noted painters that could hold a job on a Chicago daily. A newspaper artist must be one of the most versatile and rapid among artists; everything is shot at him, from a map of the World's Fair grounds to



Drawn from life, by HORACE TAYLOR, of the Chicago Herald.

the latest spring bonnet, and from sketches in the Italian quarter to copies of noted paintings, and everything must be out on time. To paraphrase, we might say that "the presses wait for no one." He is often sent out to make sketches of accidents, court scenes, structures of all kinds and anything of interest; he must also be ready, at a moment's notice, to originate pictures to illustrate any matter that may be given him, which may be anything from poetry to politics, and must be able to make portraits, landscapes, buildings, machinery or cartoons with equal facility.

Many difficulties surround the illustrating of a newspaper that are absent in work requiring less haste in its



LILLIAN RUSSELL.

From a drawing, by the author.

production, and where better material is used; newspaper work is always done in a hurry—everything of interest must be out while it is fresh. A sensational trial is in progress, and the artist is sent to make sketches; it is afternoon and he must make the sketches, being sure to catch the most interesting scenes, and get fair portraits of the principal actors, then rush back to the office and make careful drawings in ink, and have them ready for the photographer by six. After the photographer is through, it passes to the etcher, then the stereotyper, and finally to the pressman, who runs it through at the rate of three hundred or more per minute, where, on the score of economy, it is usually printed on cheap paper, with cheap ink. If any one of the different hands through

which the design has gone has failed to do his work in a proper manner, the print is liable to come out as a silhouette, and cause anguish in the breast of all con-



SKETCH OF A BROTHER ARTIST.

Drawn from life, by JOHN T. McCUTCHEON, of the *Chicago Morning News*.

cerned; but if all have done their duty, it usually comes out clean and fair, and occasionally rivals in beauty



A RAG PICKER.

Drawn from life, by CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, of the *Chicago Evening News*.

pictures in the more pretentious publications, where greater care and better material are used.

The subjects for illustration are usually selected by the managing editor, and if he be a person of artistic taste, and information, his selections will go a long way toward making the paper artistic and pleasing; but if, on the other hand, he should be so constituted as to not be able to detect the difference between a Rubens and a chromo—should occasion require it—he will throw a double burden on the artist, who is expected to invariably make an artistic picture, whether the subject is suitable or not. For instance, it is told of a certain managing editor that he insisted on an artist's



SCENE ON THE DESPLAINES.

Drawn from nature, by ROYAL H. MILLESON, of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

making a cartoon of a number of persons in different positions, but to have front views of the faces in order to make a good likeness of each, which of course required a corkscrew neck in some of them, to get the desired effect. And of another, who wished to illustrate the phrase, "Out of sight," and suggested that the artist make a picture of a balloon high in the air, which the artist did, but it was objected to by the editor because the balloon *could be seen*, and was not "Out of sight." This class of editors, I am glad to say, however, is the exception and not the rule, as the greater part of them are men of considerable general intelligence, and take pride in the artistic as well as the literary part of their paper, and take pains to assist the artist, instead of adding useless burdens to his work.



COQUELIN.

From a drawing, by G. BENTHAM, of the *Chicago Evening Post*.



SCENE IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.

Drawn from life, by H. HART, of the *Chicago Times*.

An artist has one advantage over others in the different departments of a paper in respect to signing his name to his work, thereby bringing his individuality before the public and oftentimes being more generally known to the readers of the paper than the editor-in-chief, while one of the most brilliant writers on the staff may labor for years without being known outside a small circle of professionals. It is very probable that the signing of the artist's name to his work has a good effect, as it undoubtedly makes him feel personally responsible to the public as well as to the paper, and

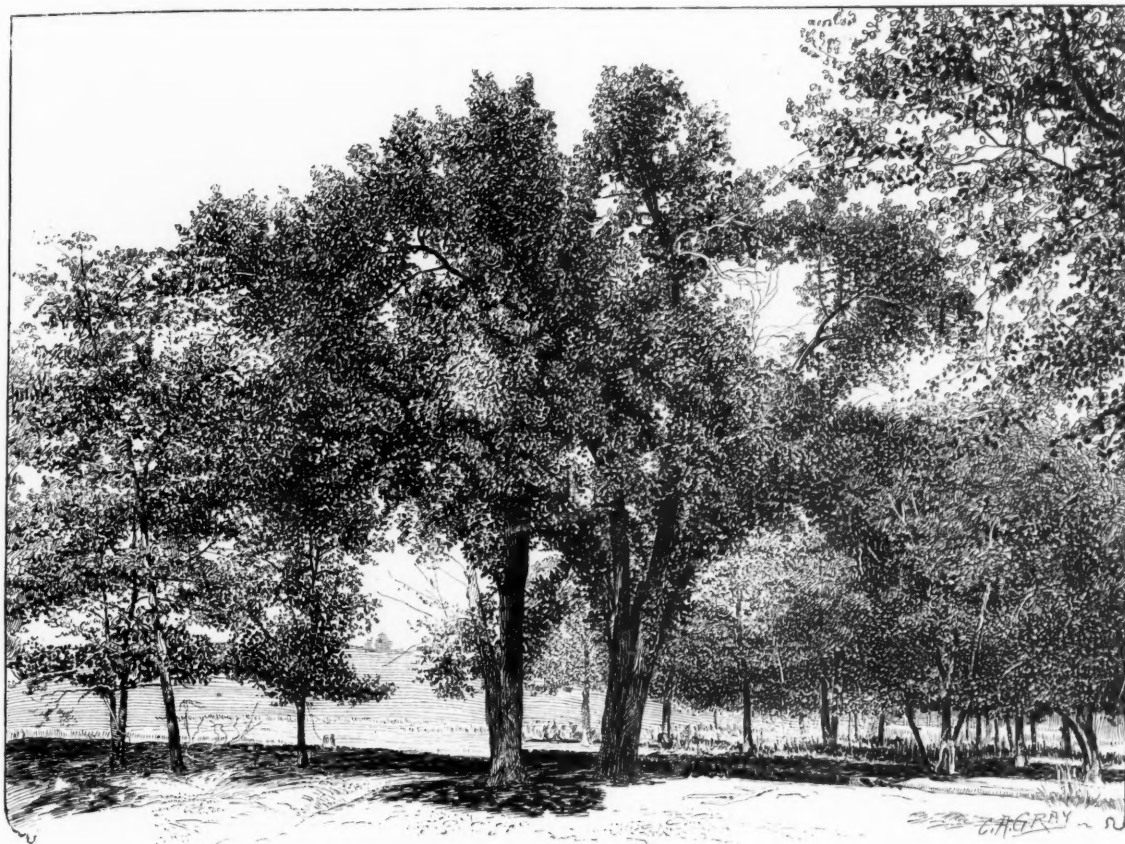


STREET SCENE, TANGIER.

Drawn from nature, by H. R. HEATON, of the *Chicago Tribune*.

quicken him to his work ; and I doubt not the case is the same with the special writer.

Nearly all newspaper artists take pride in being connected with some prominent paper, and some of the greatest journals are very justly proud of their artists. The quality of art in the illustrating of newspapers does not vary with locality in this country in a way similar to art in general, for, while the art *per se* of the country centers in the metropolis of the East, higher artistic and finer mechanical work is done on Chicago papers than on those in New York. It is only of late years that the illustrating of newspapers has become an important factor in their makeup, but the enterprise of a few leaders has driven the balance to it and now



NOONDAY SHADOWS.

From a drawing, by the author.

there are very few publications of any consequence that do not make it a prominent feature. It is also a settled fact that the people will buy an illustrated paper in preference to one that is not, as is fully shown by the best-illustrated papers having the largest circulation. All but two of the drawings published with this article were kindly furnished the writer by artists regularly employed on the leading Chicago dailies, and, as specimens of their every-day work, are marvels of beauty in original design and artistic skill; nearly all the

drawings would make excellent subjects for large paintings and some of the artists are known to be fully capable of reproducing them in rich and truthful coloring. I should have been pleased to have submitted

in the present issue specimens of the work of a number of other equally talented artists on the same papers had space permitted, namely, Messrs. Lederer and McNeill, of the *Herald*, Rigby and Ladendorf, of the *Times*, Brown, of the *Post*, Coffin and Schultze, of the *Tribune*, and Webster and Young, of the *Inter Ocean*.



Original design, by WM. SCHMIDTGEN, of the Chicago Morning News.

Special Correspondence of THE INLAND PRINTER.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.

THE delegates and visitors attending the convention at Boston who had accepted the invitation of the Ex-delegates Association of New York, to become their guests on Sunday, June 14, with the intention of taking part in an excursion to Coney Island, arrived in the metropolis early on Sunday morning. They were met at the piers of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat lines by a reception committee, headed by President William Brennan of Union No. 6 and Chairman William H. Bailey. The visitors were conducted to the International Hotel, where arrangements had been made for their reception and entertainment.

After partaking of a substantial breakfast the party left the hotel on Park Row and proceeded down Broadway to the Battery, where, at Pier 1, a commodious steamboat had been provided to carry the excursionists to Coney Island. On the way down Broadway, the time luckily happened to be at an hour that gave the party an opportunity of hearing the famous bells of old Trinity peal forth their Sabbath-day greeting. Boarding the steamer on their arrival, a large number of the members of No. 6, many of them accompanied by ladies, were found in waiting to accompany the party on the excursion. The day was an exceptionally fine one for the journey, and the various points of interest were eagerly scanned by those on board. Castle Garden and the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World were among the first objects to attract attention, these being followed in succession during the trip by views of Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton. The numerous pleasure boats and yachts, the men-of-war, the large merchant vessels, the palatial ocean steamships, and the innumerable small craft of every description dotting the bay, all went to make a very impressive and novel scene for the guests, and for those from the western part of the country particularly.

After a most delightful trip, the boat finally reached the landing at Coney Island, when the guests lost little time in commencing an inspection of the many novelties to be found at that most democratic of all American seaside resorts. After an hour's time, agreeably spent in sight-seeing and renewing acquaintances with the old-time friends whom many of the party encountered, it was announced that dinner was ready at one of the numerous places of entertainment which abound on the Island. When every seat in the vast pavilion was occupied, ex-president C. J. Dumar, in a brief speech, gracefully welcomed all present to the hospitalities of the printers of New York and Brooklyn. It is hardly necessary to state that full justice was done the repast. The guests had by this time acquired a degree of efficiency at this sort of thing, that they might readily be regarded as professional-diners. The baked clams were attacked in a manner that would convince a spectator there were few, if any, novices in this line of work at the tables. The delicacies which followed were disposed of in an equally off-hand and expeditious manner, after which the guests were given an opportunity to visit every place worth seeing at this famous resort.

The cyclorama and the monster elephant, the channel shute and the toboggan slide, were visited in turn. Many of the party might be seen during the afternoon enjoying themselves much as people do at country fairs. They were throwing base balls at "nigger" babies for cigars which they seldom won, or throwing rings for gold-headed canes which are still in possession of the men who ran the games. In all these diversions every group of visitors was invariably accompanied by one or more members of the New York union, who did everything possible to cater to the enjoyment of their guests, and who took chances on the wheel of fortune and like devices as goodnaturedly as though they really expected to win something worth carrying away.

And what a number of old-time New York printers were seen to be in attendance on this occasion? Among others THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent had the pleasure of again meeting those two veterans, Robert McKechnie and Charles Smith, men who were well known in the printing business forty years ago; and John Henderson and Edward Feeney, both of whom are now

enjoying editorial honors and responsibilities; Mannis J. Geary and Hugh Dalton, foremen respectively of the *Herald and News*; W. J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*; George A. McKay, formerly secretary of No. 6, but who has now attained to political honors; and editor James McKenna, of the *Union Printer*.

A very pleasant afternoon was passed by all present, many of whom took advantage of the occasion to visit the upper end, or aristocratic portion, of the island, embracing Atlantic Beach, and the still more exclusive precincts of Manhattan Beach.

The members of New York union certainly deserve great credit for the cordial though unostentatious manner in which they exerted themselves to please and entertain their guests. We cannot refrain from mentioning in this connection President Brennan and Secretary Ferguson, William H. Bailey, Mannis J. Geary, Philip Scannell and Joseph D. Weldrick, as being among those who made themselves particularly conspicuous in the direction mentioned. The party returned to New York in the evening, from whence they dispersed to their homes in various parts of the country, thus ending one of the most extensive and enjoyable series of entertainments ever contemplated in connection with an International Union convention.

One of the most pleasing features incidental to the annual conventions is the large number of ex-delegates and visitors, ladies as well as gentlemen, who attend these gatherings. It certainly lends dignity and importance to the occasion when it is seen that so many people attend who are not members of the convention, and who are actuated by purely disinterested motives. The attendance of some who may have been delegates from a dozen to twenty years before show that the old spirit and feeling are still alive, and further, that the fact of their having at one time been a delegate is a circumstance the significance of which has withstood the effects of time.

Among the ladies who contributed their bright presence and restraining influences at this year's convention, were Ex-delegate Miss F. Qualtrough, of Rochester; Mrs. August Donath, Washington; Mrs. James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Pelton, Mrs. V. B. Williams, Mrs. John Buckie and Miss Annie King, all of Chicago. The last three ladies named took part in the entire round of festivities, which began at Washington and ended at Coney Island, and who, by their ladylike manners and good humor under all circumstances, together with their keen appreciation of all objects of interest, historical and otherwise, certainly proved themselves worthy of a place in the ranks of the excursionists to all future conventions.

Translated especially for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MÉLIN PROCESS.

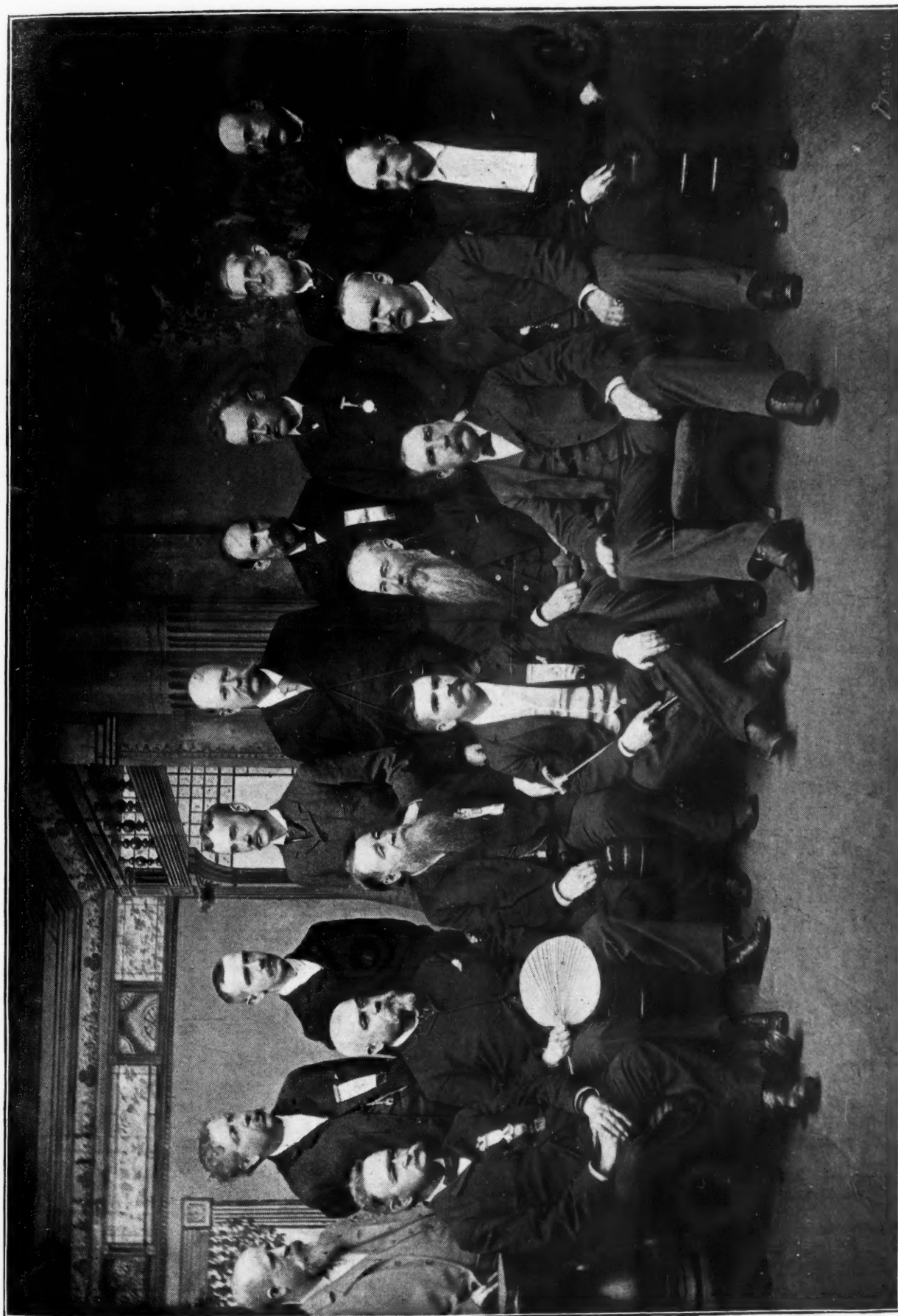
TO transfer upon stone or zinc a proof printed months since, and to obtain from it a reprint as solid and complete as if the proof for transfer had just come from the hands of the printer, is the problem for which Knecht, nephew and successor of Senefelder, and after him numbers of others, have searched for a solution in vain.

M. Mélin who is not a newcomer in lithography, announces that he found the desired solution about a year since. We are in possession of some proofs prepared by him and have transferred them upon stone and zinc according to his directions. The transfers were successful and satisfactory to the most critical. We now consider the Mélin process an important acquisition to lithography.

Its application is simple and easy, and for that reason recommends itself to the craft. The proofs, when washed off and prepared, are placed between the leaves of a copy book and preserved from dampness. When it is desired to restore them to all their primitive freshness, it is done by a turn of the hand which demands no special practice.

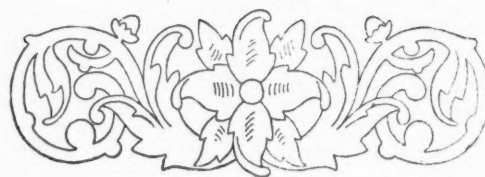
We wish to call attention to this new method which interests all lithographers and is already in use in many of the largest houses.—*Bulletin de L'Imprimerie.*

GROUP OF BOSTON I. T. U. EX-DELEGATES.



J. W. Richardson, '90. H. H. Cowles, '69. J. D. Kimbure, '74. '81. Meyrick Waites, '87. E. F. Britton, '73 (Montgomery, Ala.) George Clark, '84. John Gorman, '69, '88. Erving Walker, '72. Douglass Biggs, '87.
 G. H. Sturtevant, '82. W. J. Quinn, '73, '84. (Hartford.) Abram Keach, '69. Sec. Boston Ex-Del. Committee. R. P. Boss, '82. William McGrath, '75 William Jordan, '77. Andrew Atwell, '78.
 Chairman Boston Ex-Del. Committee. (New York.)

AN UNRIVALED OFFER



To anyone sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year each), the amount, \$12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible

POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.

A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

IT ALSO GIVES IN BRIEF

The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.
The History of the U. S. by Administrations.
An Analysis of the Federal Government.

Issues of all Political Parties.
The History of all Political Parties in this Country.
The Popular and Electoral Vote for each Candidate.

THINK OF IT

We make you a present of this double map (worth \$5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH

To organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for \$3.00.

THE INLAND PRINTER

Contains, every month, from 80 to 100 pages. It is a magazine that every printer, or anyone interested in typographic matters, should subscribe for. Its original articles, editorials, news items, illustrations and presswork, challenge careful reading and command the highest commendation.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

... CONSISTING OF ...

*Calendars, Calendar Tablets, Cards, Banners,
Fans, Memorandum Books,
Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 10 cents in stamps and receive a set of Four "Little Beauty Panels." Full line of Calendars ready August 1, over 75 designs, from \$8.00 to \$60.00 per 1,000. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$2.00 (rebate given). For prices of other samples see catalogue, sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO.

Lithographers and Publishers of
Advertising Specialties,

90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Work Shipped to any part of the U. S. A.

Estimates on Work Cheerfully Given.

STORY & FOX,

Mounting, Varnishing and Framing Establishment.

STEAM POWER VARNISHING, GUMMING, SIZING IN ALL BRANCHES.

PAPER LABELS, CARDS, CHROMO, ETC., FOR THE TRADE. CLOTH BACKING, TIN MOUNTING
AND TAPING OF ADVERTISING SHOW CARDS, MAPS, ETC.

PAPER AND LABEL CUTTERS, AND GENERAL FINISHERS TO PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

CALENDARS, FANS AND NOVELTIES MANUFACTURED. TIN, METAL AND RINGS FOR SALE.

127 ERIE STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

VARNISHING AND GUMMING CAPACITY, 25,000 SHEETS DAILY.



CUTS AND DESIGNS

FOR ALL

ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES.

*From Pen and Ink Drawings, Tracings,
Manuscript Sketches, Wood Cut
Prints, Litho Prints, Archi-
tect's Plans, Maps, etc.*



PROMPTNESS A SPECIALTY.

SUPERIOR WORK GUARANTEED.



ESTABLISHED 1804.
... INCORPORATED 1883.



TRADE MARK.

PATENTED APRIL 7, 1871.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Company,

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC

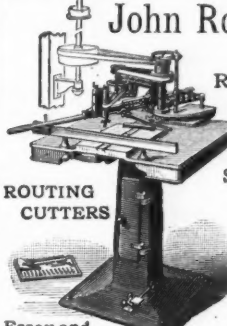
PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES.

Principal Office, 509 S. Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCHES: 529 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.
45 AND 47 ROSE STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK.


Western Branch House—99 Harrison St. (PONTIAC BUILDING) Chicago.

John Royle & Sons,
MAKERS OF
**ROUTING
MACHINES,
SAW TABLES,
Shoot-Planes, etc.**
—FOR—
*Electrotypers,
Photo-Engravers,
Brass-Workers,
and others.*



**ROUTING
CUTTERS**
Essex and
Straight Sts.
Paterson, N. J.

**ROUTING
CUTTERS**
FOR
*Zinc, Brass,
Soft Metal,
Wood, etc.*



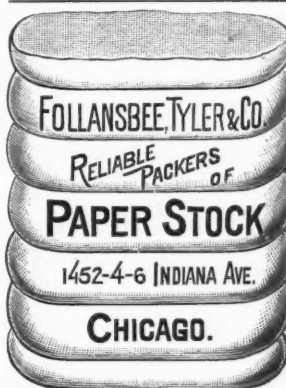
JOHN ROYLE & SONS,
PATERSON, N. J.

PIONEER PAPER STOCK CO.

PACKERS
AND GRADERS OF
PAPER STOCK.

235 & 237 MICHIGAN STREET,
CHICAGO.

PERRY KRUS, PRES'T.



WE BUY ...
Printers' and Binders' Waste.

SEND FOR PRICE. TELEPHONE 638.
Reference—ATLAS NATIONAL BANK.

THE S. K. WHITE
**Paging & Numbering
Machines**



*With Automatic
Per Page
Tab Facility
for each
Serial Alphabet Attachment*

For Blank Book Makers
Superior in Mechanical Construction
and without a competitor.

EARL B. SMITH
Proprietor,
215 Dearborn St. Room 101
CHICAGO, Illinois

For all Job Printing
where Consecutive, Alphabetical, Numbered
or Sequential Pages are required

MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER.



A MANUAL OF TYPOGRAPHY, containing practical directions for managing all departments of a printing office, as well as complete instructions for apprentices; with several useful tables, numerous schemes for imposing forms in every variety, hints to authors, etc.

This work should be in the hands of every printer. The seventeenth edition, revised and enlarged. 384 pp., bound in cloth, we have in stock, and can furnish promptly. Price, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.12. Do not fail to secure a copy. Address orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
183 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS, LIMITED,



IMPORTERS OF
Machinery
and **Supplies**

OF ALL KINDS FOR
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
AND BOOKBINDERS.

Wholesale Stationers
and Paper Merchants.

MELBOURNE, } AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, }
ADELAIDE, }
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

AGENCY IN
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

Address all communications to 395 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, quoting lowest cash prices for goods F. O. B. New York or Boston. Send Samples if practicable. We offer our services to American manufacturers.

M. P. McCOY,

SOLE AGENT

Mackellar's American Fancy Type,
Golding's Patent Platen Machines,
E. L. Miller's Paragon Paper Cutter.

54 FARRINGTON ROAD, E. C., LONDON, ENG.

General Agent for the United Kingdom for

THE INLAND PRINTER

To whom all Subscriptions should be addressed.

Price, including Postage, - - - - - 12s. per year.
Single Copies, 1s. 2d. each.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ART JOURNAL.

THE ONLY TRADE JOURNAL

REPRESENTING THE LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE
OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND THE
SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Technical Information Given.
Sample Copies, Twenty Cents.

PUBLISHED BY **The Lithographic Art Journal**
PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Temple Court, 5, 7, 9 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES PAPER-MAKER.

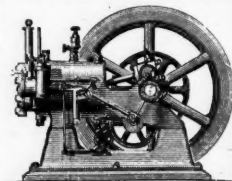
Devoted to the Interests of Paper-Makers.

Published semi-monthly, 1st and 15th. \$2.00 per annum. Single copies 10 cents. As *The United States Paper-Maker* reaches all buyers, it is a valuable advertising medium. Rates for standing and displayed advertisements furnished on application. Address

CHARLES C. WALDEN & CO.
29 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES

STATIONARY and PORTABLE. All Sizes.



Dwarfs in Size, but
Giants in Strength.

Expense one cent an
hour per horse power
and requires but little
attention to run them.

Every Engine
Guaranteed. Full
particulars free by mail.
Mention this paper.

VAN DUZEN

GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Cincinnati, O.

GRAY'S FERRY

Printing Ink

WORKS

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

198 Clark St. + + + CHICAGO.

710 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA.

56 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

66 Sharp Street, BALTIMORE

CUTS FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING, ZINC ETCHING AND
HALF-TONE.



SEND FOR SPECIMEN BOOK.

THE Paper and Printing Trades Journal.

(QUARTERLY.)

SUBSCRIPTION:
TWO SHILLINGS
PER ANNUM.
POST FREE.

Postage stamps of
any nationality re-
ceived in payment.

Every Printer, Stationer, Papermaker, Book-
seller, Author, Newspaper Proprietor, Reporter, in
fact, everyone interested directly or indirectly (and
who is not?) in Printing and Paper ought to
subscribe.

Useful Trade Tables, Trade Information, Heaps of
Wrinkles, and Amusing Gossip in every issue.

PUBLISHERS, The Leadenhall Press,
50 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E. C.

Bright. Breezy. Interesting.

THE UNION PRINTER.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF

GEORGE V. TUOHEY.

Office of Publication, 12 Chambers St., New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.50
Three Months, - - - - -	.25

Invariably in advance.

THE UNION PRINTER is the especial advocate
of the affiliated Unions of the International Typo-
graphical Union of North America.

Advertising Rates, \$1.00 per Inch.

Address THE UNION PRINTER,
Rooms 9 and 10, No. 12 Chambers St., New York.



REGENT PARK.

Specimen of half-tone process engraving, by SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.
But when you get through experimenting,
come back, as everybody does, to the old
reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,

60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



ILLUSTRATION adds greatly to the attractiveness of an advertisement. We believe so, and that is why we have adopted it. You know so, for that is what first drew your attention to this ad. If you have occasion to use cuts and do not know which is the best way to produce them, send for "A Few Words on Engraving," which describes the field of each. We manufacture machinery and material for all methods, also for Electrotyping and Stereotyping. Send for circulars.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

303-305 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A GOOD DEAL DEPENDS upon knowing where you can get the best and most for your money in any line of business. The tendency of the present time is toward the use of pictures in all classes of advertising and printing. Efficiency in producing the wished-for results is as important a factor as economy. If the judgment, ability and experience of fifteen years' service in our business would be of any advantage to you, call on us, send for or telephone to us.

Electrotypers,
Photo-Zinc Etchers,
Map & Wood Engravers.

GEO. H. BENEDICT & Co.
177 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE PRINTING WORLD.

PUBLISHED ON THE 25TH, MONTHLY.

Subscription, \$1.25 per annum, postpaid.

JOHN BASSETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

63 Chancery Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Ink Fiend.

A Monthly Journal devoted to Printing, Engraving, and matters of interest to the craft generally.

— ALSO —

POINTERS FOR JUDICIOUS ADVERTISERS.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Elegantly printed on fine paper.

W. S. PARKER, PUBLISHER,
59 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

THE AMERICAN ART PRINTER.

DEVOTED TO THE
TYPOGRAPHIC ART
AND KINDRED
INDUSTRIES.

Art and Colored Supplements
in each number.

Technical Lessons for Compositors and Pressmen.

Subscription Price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 25 Cts

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

C. E. BARTHOLOMEW, 22 COLLEGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Agents wanted in every town. Write for terms.

PAPER AND PRESS

BY

WILLIAM M. PATTON.

The only journal of its class in the world devoted exclusively to practical and technical information for Printers, Publishers, Lithographers, Manufacturing Stationers, Blank-book Makers and Bookbinders.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year.
Send 25 cents for sample copy.

PAPER AND PRESS, PHILADELPHIA.



TYPO

The only organ of the Trade
in the Australian Colonies.

American Manufacturers and
Dealers in Printers' Supplies, Stationery and
Books will reach a large and profitable market
by advertising in **TYPO**.

Illustrations of New Inventions, etc., inserted
free.

R. COUPLAND HARDING,

PUBLISHER,

WELLINGTON, - - NEW ZEALAND.

NATIONAL Publisher and Printer, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A large quarto, issued monthly, and devoted to
the interests of Publishers, Printers and Lithog-
raphers.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

For advertising rates, see paper. Sample copies
furnished on application. Subscriptions and
advertisements solicited. Address

JAS. DAVIDSON, Editor and Manager,
Room 29, Courier-Journal Building.

THE EFFECTIVE PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

60 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

PERCY J. T. SYMES, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ARE open to undertake the publishing of
English editions of successful American
papers on reasonable terms. Sound con-
nection throughout England and Colonies, and
proprietors of the leading printers' and kindred
trades journal in England; also other papers.
Exceptional facilities.

The Effective Advertiser.

Guaranteed Circulation, 10,000. 3d Monthly.
NO AMERICAN PRINTER SHOULD FAIL
TO SUBSCRIBE.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION.



The most comprehensive treatise on
these subjects ever issued. Every printer
should have a copy.

Price 25 cents, postpaid.

Sold by

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

The LARGEST Subscribed Circulation

• • AND • •

The LARGEST Advertising Patronage

Of any Printing and Paper Trades' Journal
in the United Kingdom, is
possessed by

THE BRITISH PRINTER

THE ACKNOWLEDGED TECHNICAL AND ARTISTIC
EDUCATOR OF THE CRAFT.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT HILTON.

Bi-Monthly.

9,000 each issue. 5s. a year. Specimen copy, 10d. Post free.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & Co.

25 Pilgrim St., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E. C.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF PROGRESS IN
ILLUSTRATION.

EDITED BY

HENRY LEWIS JOHNSON.

BOSTON PHOTOGRAPHURE CO., Publishers.

THE magazine is highly illustrated, with speci-
mens from engravers in all parts of the country,
and the text pertains to matters of engraving and
printing.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year. Single copies, 20 Cts.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,

132 BOYLSTON ST., - BOSTON, MASS.

"The American Pressman."

*(The Official Organ of the International Printing
Pressmen's Union of North America.)*

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF PRESSMEN.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNION BY

T. J. HAWKINS,

388 Second Ave., - - NEW YORK CITY.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER



AND

BOOKSELLERS' CIRCULAR.

"It has features of enterprise unusual to Euro-
pean Trade Journalism."—*American Stationer*.

"It has no equal in Europe."—*Toronto Mail*.

"We think very highly of your Journal."—
Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, Montreal, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION—15s. per Annum,
post free, Weekly.

LONDON:

W. JOHN STONHILL, NO. 58 SHOE LANE, E. C.



THERE IS NO PLACE
* * * LIKE _____



H. H. LATHAM'S

Salesroom: 304-306 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO



FOR THE PURCHASE OF



PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURER

Latham Rival Power Paper Cutter,
Latham Rival Lever Paper Cutter,
Latham Numbering and Paging Machine,
Latham Power Embossing Machine,
Latham Lever Embossing Machine,
Latham Table Shears,
Latham Roller Backer,
Latham Job Backer,
Latham Standing Presses,
Latham Stabbing Machine.

SPECIAL AGENT AND DEALER IN

Folding Machines,
Ruling Machines,
Wire Stitchers,
Cylinder Presses,
Job Presses,
Gas and Gasoline Engines,
Hand and Power Perforators,
Stapling Machines,
Eyeletting Machines,
Punching Machines,

AND APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT

FOR THE

WHITLOCK PRESSES.



Printing Office and Bindery Outfits

FURNISHED OUT OF STOCK AT SHORT NOTICE.



Do not close a trade until you get Descriptive Circulars,
Prices and Terms from

H. H. LATHAM,

304-306 Dearborn St.
CHICAGO.

MACHINE WORKS:
87-91 PLYMOUTH PLACE.

Cincinnati, July 15, 1891.

Mr. R. O. BOYD is no longer in our employ.

THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

Don't



Address mail or packages to

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,
as there is no such firm.

THE NEW ADDRESS IS

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY,

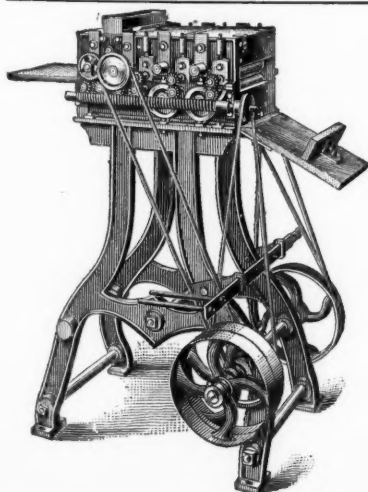
Manufacturers of PRINTERS' ROLLERS,



....

49 & 51 Rose Street,
NEW YORK.

All the old hands, except MR. DALEY.



THE EMMERICH
CARD-BRONZING
MACHINE.



THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN
CONSTRUCTED
SPECIALLY FOR BRONZING
HEAVY STOCK, SUCH AS
PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS,
WHICH CANNOT BE
BRONZED UPON A CYLIN-
DRICAL MACHINE.

No. 1	will bronze and clean cards	10 inches in width.
No. 2	" " " " " "	14 " "
No. 3	" " " " " "	20 " "
No. 4	" " " " " "	24 " "

Write for
Prices and
Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
191 & 193 Worth St., NEW YORK.

FUCHS & LANG,

MANUFACTURERS OF



FINE DRY COLORS,
BRONZE POWDERS,
ETC., ETC.

29 Warren Street,
NEW YORK.

273 Dearborn St.
CHICAGO.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

PRICES AND SIZES.

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.

Single,	3 3/4 x 23 3/4	inches, inside measurement,	\$2 00
Single,	3 3/4 x 15 3/4	"	1 75
Single,	3 3/4 x 11 3/4	"	1 50
Medium,	5 x 23 3/4	"	2 25
Double,	6 1/4 x 23 3/4	"	2 50

JOB GALLEYS.

Octavo,	6 x 10	inches, inside measurement,	\$2 00
Quarto,	8 3/4 x 13	"	2 50
Foolscap,	9 x 14	"	2 75
Medium,	10 x 16	"	3 00
Royal,	12 x 18	"	3 50
Super Royal,	14 x 21	"	4 00
Imperial,	15 x 22	"	4 50
Republican,	18 x 25	"	5 00

C. S. GOUCHER, Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:
"Your All-Brass Galley is by far the strongest galley made, better in fact than Hoe's Cast Brass Galley (costing eight dollars), as it has a stronger head."

APPLY TO . . .

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the LIBERTY Job Presses,
54 FRANKFORT ST. NEW YORK CITY.

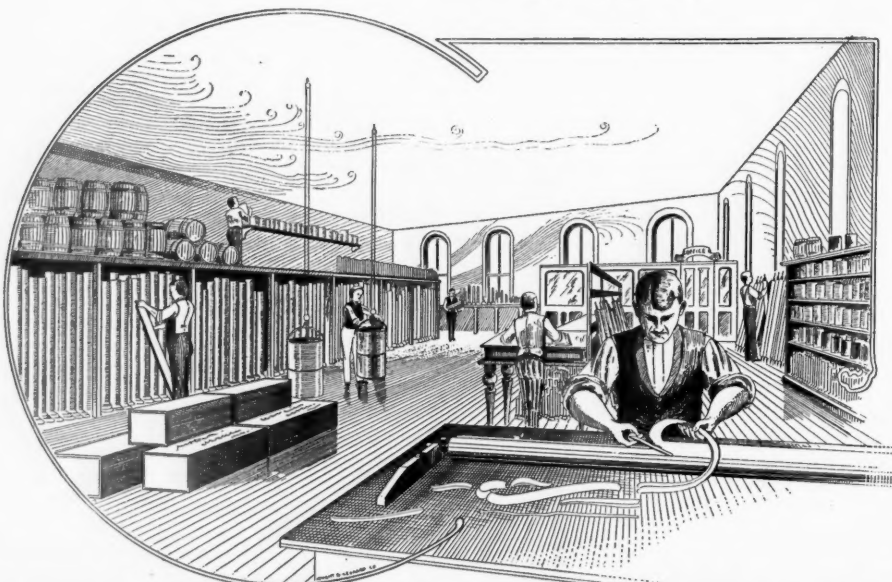
STEPHEN MCNAMARA,

VAN BUREN & CLARK STREETS,

CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.



OUR ROLLERS ARE USED
IN MANY OF
THE LEADING HOUSES IN
CHICAGO.

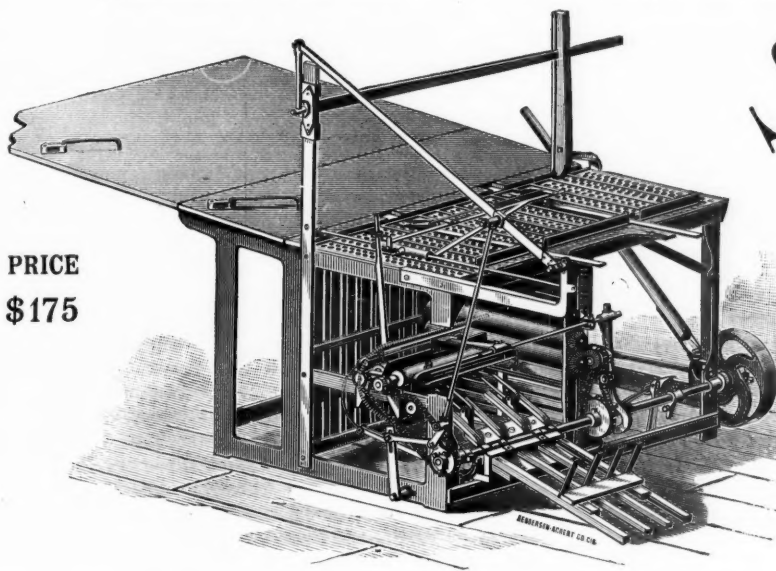
WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY AND
PAY EXPRESS ONE
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH
WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

THE BASCOM NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



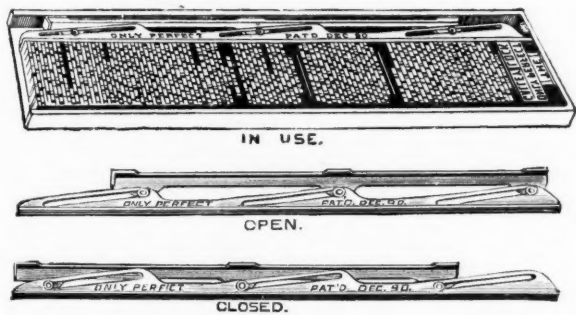
PRICE
\$175

SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where

these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

BASCOM FOLDER CO., SUCCESSORS TO A. T. BASCOM & CO. Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.

The "Only Perfect" Galley-Lock.



PERFECT IN PRINCIPLE. PERFECT IN ACTION.
PERFECT IN ECONOMY.

ONE SINGLE MOVEMENT adjusts it. Holds each line of type perfectly and securely. Earns its cost in time saved in three months. Saves type and galley. Years of service added to old galleys.

ADJUSTABLE. The "Only Perfect" Lock has a spread of over a half inch, and thus adjusts to any width of column on galley.

MADE OF BRASS. Light, durable, wear many years. We make a 13-INCH LOCK, for use of daily papers and job galleys. Engraving shows full size, 23 inches.

ATTACHABLE. By a slight change in outside bar, we make the Lock, and furnish attachments, so that in a few minutes anyone can attach it to galley. Outside bar works against side of galley; inside bar is held to top of galley, and has perfect movement back and forward. Daily papers adopt this on sight.

SEND ORDER to your printers' supply house. 23-inch lock, \$18.00 per dozen. Attachable lock (23-inch), with attachments, \$22.00 per dozen. 13-inch lock, \$16.20 per dozen. Liberal discounts to trade.

On receipt of \$1.50 will express you free a 23-inch lock, and know you will order a supply.

CARSON, FENESY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS' SOLE AGENTS,

No. 11 Ninth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROWN FOLDING

MACHINE CO.

ERIE, PA.

Manufacturers of all kinds
FOLDING MACHINES

BARTLETT & CO. N.Y.

THE DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN THE LEAD IN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AND TODAY STAND SECOND TO NONE.

DO NOT BUY A FOLDER WITHOUT WRITING US.

DEXTER FOLDER CO.

SUCCESSORS TO DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

..... FULTON, N. Y.

Regan Electro Vapor Engine

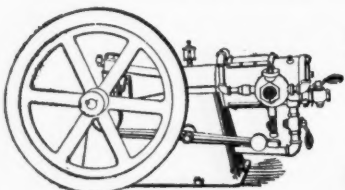
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ※ ※ ※

※ ※ ※ NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over two cents an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KANE & CO.

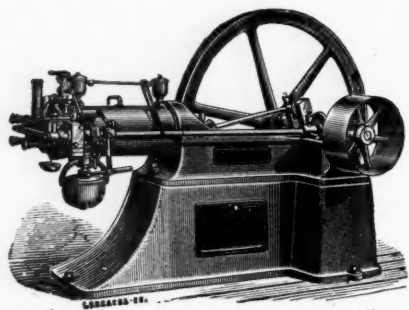
137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than

ANY

OTHER GAS ENGINE. DOING THE SAME WORK.

The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

++ BUY OF US ++

Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and under, Mounted on One Base.
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address

RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,
Racine, Wis.



NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6x10 in., weight, 300 lbs., \$ 60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150
" 8x12 " " " 600 " 85	" 8x12 " Finished, " 120
" 9x13 " " " 725 " 100	" 9x13 " " " 140
" 10x15 " " " 1,000 " 135	" 10x15 " " " 190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	" 11x17 " " " 240
" 9x13 " " " 113	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

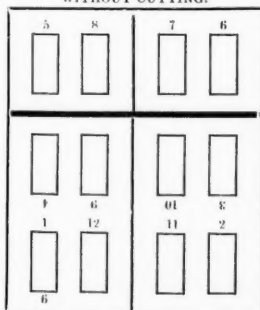
Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,
WITHOUT CUTTING.



--- SEND ---

10 CENTS

AND

GET A CIRCULAR
THAT

SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION
FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a
Four-Page,

BUT

Can you lay out a Sixty-Four
Page form?

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

The Inland Printer Co.

AS USEFUL AS
ANY WORK COSTING
MANY TIMES
AS MUCH.

183 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

Spectemur Agendo!

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
PRINTING PRESSES.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
EMBOSSING PRESSES.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
WOOD PRINTERS.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
CUTTING AND CREASING
PRESSES.

ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

We have been using your press right along, since it was put in position and it works very nicely and to our satisfaction.

THE CRUME & SEFTON MFG. CO., Dayton, Ohio.

We take great pleasure in recommending your New Universal Press as being the best press we have ever had in our establishment. It works quicker, is less liable to get out of order, and altogether gives us no trouble whatever. Should we need another press, it would be the New Universal.

W. DUKE, SONS & CO., Durham, N. C.

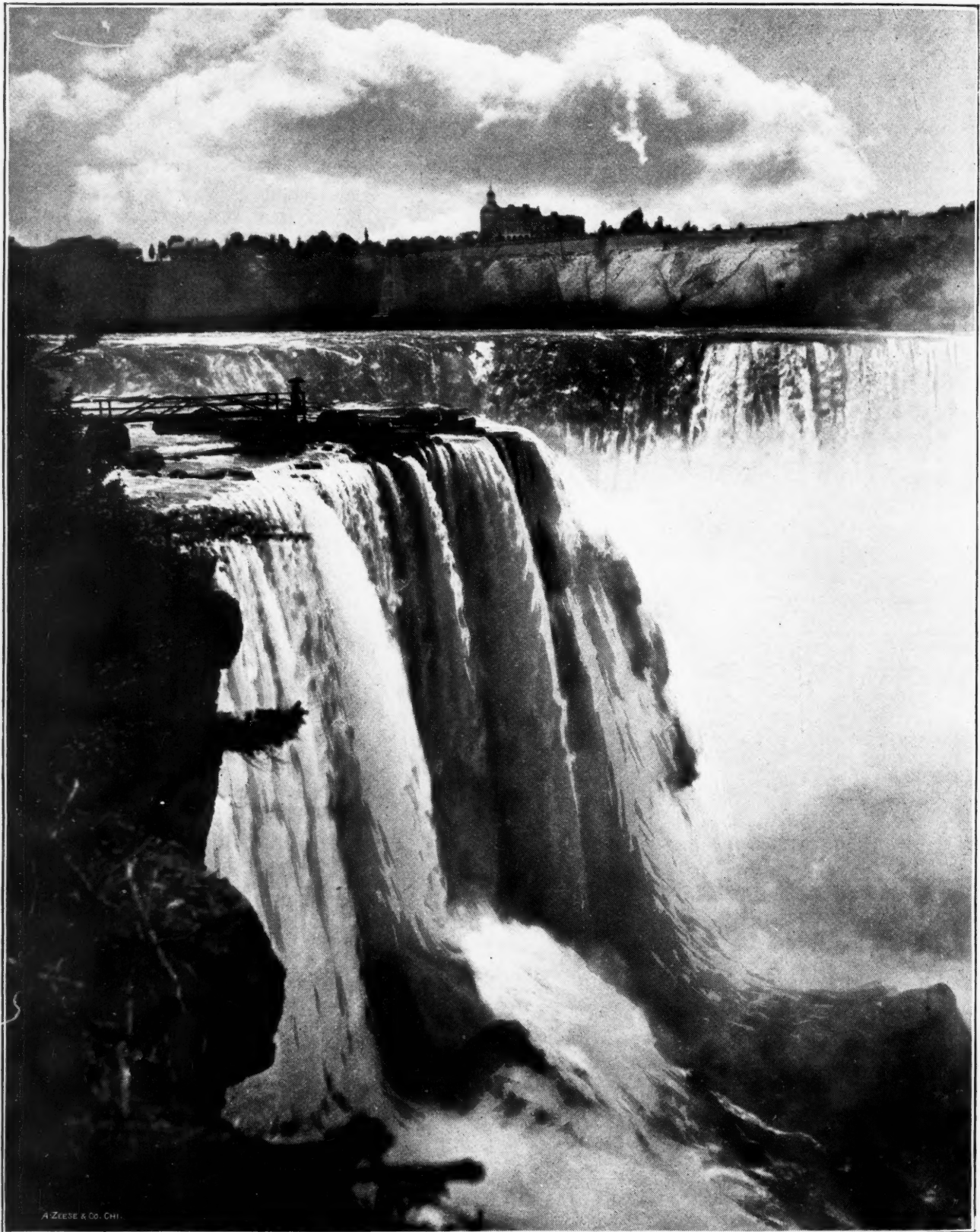
In regard to the New Universal Presses purchased of you, we would say they are giving most excellent satisfaction. We expect to want another jobber soon, and promise you we shall put in only an M. Gally New Universal.

GEORGE A. WILSON, Providence, R. I.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

M. GALLY UNIVERSAL PRESS CO.

95 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



THE HORSE-SHOE — NIAGARA FALLS.

Engraved by half-tone process from photograph, by A. ZEESE & Co., Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13, 1891.

Fifteen machines are now in use on the *Times-Democrat*—eleven nonpareil, three agate and one minion. Thirty men are now employed in the composing room, where formerly fifty were employed, besides an average of fifteen to twenty subs. Compositors are much troubled over this, many of them leaving town. There are still too many here. To add to the alarm, it is generally reported that the *Picayune* has contracted for a number of Rogers' machines. T. Stanislaus McGovern, for about five years foreman of the *Times-Democrat* composing room, has been succeeded by A. C. Weaver. Some say Mac had to quit, but he says he quit because they would not pay him \$50 a week. It is thought by some that he will get back, however. He is on a machine.

D. F. Y.

FROM RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor:

RICHMOND, Va., July 16, 1891.

Business is good, with sufficient printers to supply all demands. Richmond Pressmen's Union, No. 21, has gone under, for the want of proper support. At the last meeting of No. 90 a sick benefit law was passed. It provides for the payment of \$5 per week for the first eight weeks' sickness, and \$3 for the next eight weeks in one year. A tax of ten cents per month will be levied on each member for its maintenance. It will not go into operation until January 1, 1892.

It is the prevailing opinion that the nine-hour law will fail of ratification so far as Richmond union is concerned.

Messrs. J. W. Fergusson & Son, book and job printers of this city, have moved into their new building on Thirteenth street.

Messrs. Wm. Allegre and B. F. Murdishaw, who lived here some years ago, but recently have been working in New York city, are now on the *Times* and *Dispatch* respectively.

D. J. Q.

PATENT FRICTION STARTER FOR ROLLERS.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13, 1891.

Credit to whom credit belongs. The angle roller lifter, the new name applied to Gamble's patent friction starter for angle rollers, with a slight change in make of starter, which is of no benefit over the original, is an infringement on my patent. M. W. Fisher's angle roller lifter is described and illustrated on page 912 of the July number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Gamble's friction starter has been in use since 1888, and was illustrated in the November, 1888, number of the *Printers' Circular*. The cut in that paper showed one side of the plate with starter and roller, having collar on roller stock, which gives it more surface than the stock alone, and does not interfere with the feed roller. Gamble's device is in use in Philadelphia, Reading and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in the government office, in Canada, where it is doing all that is claimed for it. Please make a note of this in your valuable magazine.

For the benefit of my fellow pressmen I offer the following idea: To keep handle of pallet knife clean, put ring in handle of knife, place a wire hook on extension of press, and hang knife on same by means of ring. This is better than other methods I have heard of.

JOHN GAMBLE.

A RULE IN PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11, 1891.

Your Portland correspondent, "A. E. D.," writing in the July number about the use of points in relation to parenthesis, says he would like someone to give a good reason favoring the one-point plan. My first reason would be simplicity. It is my aim in this case, as in others, to use the simplest method in punctuation consistent with a clear understanding of the text, avoiding the doubling of points as far as possible. "Authorities" may approve of the two-point plan, as they do some others which good custom nowadays often considers obsolescent or obsolete.

In reading the sentence, "Simon (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother," etc., one would naturally make a sufficiently short pause on reaching the parenthesis to require no comma, and by placing the one point after the second parenthesis it would make the punctuation complete.

This is the rule I follow, though I make an occasional exception to it. Judgment and discrimination are necessary here as in many other places incident to proofreading.

J. I. C.

IMPRESSION SCREWS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13, 1891.

A Boston correspondent in the current number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* advocates the application of the wrench on job press impression screws, in preference to regulating the impression by change of tympan. He cites an instance where it is necessary to change the lower screws when a heavy form takes the place of a light one, to prevent the lower lines of the form being too black or heavy. Your correspondent is correct. It is necessary to change the screws on all job presses where the bed and the platen come together like a clam shell or a pair of shears. In presses where the bed is vertical and the platen slides vertically to the impression, as in the Colt's Armory presses, it is not necessary. On these presses it is neither necessary to change tympan or impression screws. The impression is regulated with an adjuster bar which enables the same thickness of tympan to be used on all forms. This beats working the wrench or laying on a baggy tympan.

J. O. SPENCER.

FROM MONTANA.

To the Editor:

HELENA, Mont., July 14, 1891.

Last meeting of the union was election of officers, and the following were elected: President, John Baker; vice-president, A. H. Wieber; treasurer, William McClatchy; financial secretary, George B. Staring; corresponding and recording secretary, John B. Lannon; sergeant-at-arms, M. H. Rupley; executive committee, W. Stein, George Heck, Angus Smith.

Relief committee, H. S. Rees, E. L. Morris, Mrs. Maggie Wallace.

Trade and Labor Assembly, D. McCallum, M. H. Rupley, Charles Ashton.

Fred. Freeman ("Kid"), well-known throughout the country, having accepted a position in the postoffice here, has been transferred to honorary list.

The nine-hour law is in almost unanimous favor here, there being but four votes against it.

This union is experiencing a welcome relief from sickness at present. It had more than a surfeit of it last winter and spring.

G. H.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1891.

For some time past it has been necessary for the compositors of the *Daily News* to lose time waiting for copy, consequent on too large a force, and last week pay was demanded by them for "waits." This Editor Brewer declined, and the men who were foremost in the demand, and who were regular case-holders, are only extra men now. There was a little "scrap" about a proof-reader in the same office, a year or so ago. He was not a printer

by trade, though a good reader, and Editor Brewer had to let him go, and he evidently remembers this. The non-union printers struck this week at Friedenwald's, on a demand for more money for nightwork. It is said they desire to enter the union. The officers of the union have taken no part in the trouble.

The compositors on the *American* and the morning *Herald* vied with each other on the base-ball field last week. The *Herald* nine won with ease.

The managers of the House of Refuge are fitting up a printing office in that institution, in spite of the union's protest.

The extremely sultry weather makes the six-story climb to the composing rooms of the daily papers a hardship to the compositors, and complaints have no effect. The composing room of the *American* is on the top floor of the building, seventh story, and is at best a stuffy place; and the *Sun* composing room is away up too, and, being covered with one vast sky-light, is like a furnace in summer.

FIDELITIES.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor :

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15, 1891.

The printing business in Milwaukee is very dull, as it generally is at this time of the year, but little doing in the book and job offices, and the newspapers well supplied with subs. The city directory made its appearance the fore part of last week, throwing some thirty hands out of work, but that made no particular difference to the union printers, as the office where it was printed is now barred by the union, owing to grievances existing for some time between the proprietors and the union printers.

The *Sentinel*, the only English morning paper published here, is about to put in a Thorne typesetting machine, with a view of ascertaining if the introduction of machines in general would be a paying investment. Some years ago the *Wisconsin*, one of the evening papers, had a typesetting machine on exhibition at the exposition, but no practical use of it was made in the office. The printers here seem willing, and a great many of them anxious, to see the advent of these machines, the sooner the better, as they know it will be but a short time, anyhow, before their use will be general.

The union of this city has been crippled for the last few years, the result of a disastrous strike for the boys three years ago last March, when the town was thoroughly organized, the failure of which strike causing a lack of interest and falling off in membership; but now things look much brighter for the printers, and a feeling of confidence pervades their ranks.

While writing these few lines, allow me to inform the craft in general that their Milwaukee brethren are to have a picnic and ball in the evening at National Park on Sunday, August 2. A great number of tickets have already been sold, and the affair promises to be a success.

H. S.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, July 15, 1891.

The introduction of typesetting machines has set in strongly in this city, and is creating a revolution in the trade. Numbers of compositors are idle through their substitution, and, so far as I can learn, the demand for typesetters by machine is far ahead of the supply. The *Tribune* of this city is practically all set up by them. The *Morning Journal* not long since introduced their use. Street & Smith, Rose street, book and newspaper publishers, have six of them in operation, of the Thorne make, and the economy effected by their employment can be guessed when it is known that the working cost of the Thorne machine is \$46 per machine per week. This is for two men and a boy per machine, and it is said to turn out the work of four men on an average, on skilled work. If this is so, it is satisfactory work, and means the certain, if gradual, introduction of machines all over. The Mergenthaler I understand to be the favorite so far in this city. Recently the wages of machine typesetters, at the instance of the Typographers' Union, was raised from \$18 to \$20 per week, and the union is keeping a strict lookout, to prevent the employment of non-union hands in

union shops at these machines. Men are by no means easy to get who already know how to work them. In most instances they have to be specially taught for the duty in the various shops, and there is found to be great differences in the merits of the "pupils" as to executive ability.

The intention of the Typographical Union to try and secure nine hours per day as the rule in jobbing and book shops is hardly likely to carry the day. That is the opinion of the New York Typothetae Society, as expressed at a recent meeting, which resolved that in the existing conditions of the trade the idea was impracticable. It was said at the meeting that seventy branches of the society advocated no change at present in the matter.

There is no important change in the tone of the trade since my previous report. The output is fairly large, considering the season of the year. Many compositors are "out," indeed, through the cause referred to already, namely, typesetting machines; but the bulk of the work in hand is large. Whether the new copyright act has already caused any accession to business is difficult to say; if not, it is expected to do so in time. Some of the shops are slack — too much so.

The Messrs. Harper, of this city, have in hand, I am told, an order from an English firm which wants an American circulation — a volume of considerable size. This is an early result of the new copyright act. Formerly, under the circumstances, an English house would send a "shell" version of the intended work here; now they will mostly forward the plates of the work for printing here, according to the act.

LEONIDAS.

FROM LYNCHBURG, VA.

To the Editor :

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 16, 1891.

The "Hill City" is very quiet at present, but we look for lively times during August among the printers, as there is strong talk of No. 116 doing something to gain the ground lost some three years ago. We have been going along all this time doing nothing to regain the offices lost in the lockout of 1888, but allowing our members and tourists to work in said offices at five cents per thousand less than the scale, but from the signs of the times we think this evil will soon end, as the members of No. 116 seem to be a unit for not working in said offices until the proprietors agree to pay our scale. We don't anticipate a long or desperate struggle before they comply with our demands, but we would advise tourists to give us the go-by for awhile at any rate, as there will be nothing to do here.

From all accounts the poor "country printer" is just as bad off now as he was before the convention of the International Typographical Union, as we can see nothing that was done to his interest, not even an office was given to a country union, and very few of the delegates served on any of the committees; but of course they should not expect anything like that; why it is a mere chance if they are allowed to voice their sentiments in the official organ, as we know of a communication that was sent it just before the convention that was sanctioned by the union of the town from which it was sent, and it was not even acknowledged; but what could they expect, as they were only "country printers," and not capable of doing anything but paying dues and assessments. We hope the organizer for this district will appoint a live man for deputy of this state, as a great deal of good could be done in this section in the missionary work.

John W. Rohr, of this city, has invented an ink fountain for platen presses that in the opinion of all who have seen it will make a valuable addition to same. The fountain goes across the disk and works with the motion of the press. When the throw-off is worked it works the fountain also. The rollers take ink from the fountain, with the impression on or off. There is also a throw-off attached to the lever that throws off the impression, so that the fountain can be thrown on or off as the pressman may desire. The screws regulating the ink are in front, and in easy reach of the pressman, and it will work every drop of ink out of the fountain. They can be made at a cost of \$6 each. He solicits correspondence from press manufacturers.

WILLIAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., July 17, 1891.

Labor Day will be celebrated in grand style this year. All the unions, assemblies and societies in general will turn out. This celebration is becoming more popular every year, and this year the demonstration will be under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. The exhibition grounds have been leased for \$250. The exhibition that is to be held here after September 15 tried to make arrangements with the Central Trades and Labor Council to put off Labor Day till the opening day, and in return they were to receive 10 cents per head on all who entered the grounds. After considering the matter it was decided to hold the laboring man's celebration on Labor Day, September 7, and let the exhibition shift for itself.

J. Theo. Robinson, printer and publisher, corner Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, has failed. He is about \$12,000 short.

The *Gazette* has lately added two Colt's Armory presses to the pressroom. They are well made and nice running machines. When one looks at them the thought is sure to come to one's mind, will they ever wear out?

Montreal Typographical Union, 176, will hold their annual picnic to Otterburn Park, St. Hilaire, August 22. The committee has been working hard for the past two months on the matter and it is bound to be a success, financially and socially.

The *Echo*, started during the *Herald* trouble, is meeting with great success. David Taylor and Louis Boudreau are the proprietors, both good printers and staunch union men. They deserve the success they are reaping, and, if the truth was told, are making better returns than its oppressor.

There have been several kicks recently among the Fraternity gang at the *Herald*. Only a matter of time. The office has been closed to union men since May, 1890. Several attempts have been made to open it, but they have always been vetoed. Union men are better out than in.

The last number of THE INLAND PRINTER was excellent in every way. The man that thinks he does not get the worth of his money must be a *weather prophet*. J. P. M.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., July 15, 1891.

At last Boston has a penny morning paper, for which THE INLAND PRINTER should, of course, have all credit. For did not your modest correspondent call attention to the need of such a sheet several months ago? It made its bow early in June, and already has its eye and stomach teeth cut. The Hotel and Railway News Company have made a powerful attempt to crush out its young life by refusing to distribute it to their agents, but it is alive and kicking up to date. A special system of delivery was organized, by means of which those who find the sheet convenient for morning reading can easily obtain it. In politics it is stalwart republican, and special attention is paid to labor interests. The design of its proprietors is to limit the size to four pages, and to make it bright, snappy and newsy. News is to be accorded first place; advertisements come afterward. A novel feature is the rule that no advertising matter shall appear on the first page. Mr. George T. Richardson, formerly of the *Record*, is managing editor; the leading editorial writer is Mr. Herbert F. Morris, late of the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*, and Mr. John H. Grout, until recently attached to the *Record*, is city editor; Mr. Torrey E. Warder, formerly of the Boston Traveler Company, occupies the position of treasurer and general manager. About September 1, it is intended to issue an eight-page Sunday edition, which will be sold for 3 cents, and a daily evening penny edition will follow. A daily circulation of 20,000 copies is already claimed.

The Vermont Editorial Association took in Boston on their annual outing this year. They arrived on Friday last and quartered at the American House, where they banqueted in the evening. Saturday was spent in an excursion to Plymouth, and the following day was pleasantly passed at Nantasket. Monday was devoted

to seeing the sights of the city and suburbs. At a business meeting of the association, Editor R. J. Humphrey, of the *Poultney (Vt.) Journal*, was elected president for the ensuing year.

A fire in the building at the corner of Pearl and Purchase streets on the night of June 23 caused a heavy loss in the printing offices of Mr. L. N. Fredericks and Messrs. John C. Rand & Co. The office of the New England Newspaper Union, in the same building, was considerably damaged by water.

Col. William W. Clapp retired from the business and editorial management of the *Boston Journal* on June 30. His successor is Mr. Stephen O'Meara, who has been connected with the *Journal* for seventeen years—five years as reporter, two years as city editor, and the last ten years as news editor.

Editor George M. Whitaker, of the *New England Farmer*, has been nominated by Governor Russell as assistant clerk of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Whitaker is an indefatigable worker and eminently qualified to fill the position which he has been very wisely chosen to occupy.

The *Boston Transcript* has been awarded the contract for printing the proceedings of the city council for one year.

Business is quiet, and everybody who can get away is rusticating. This does not include G.

THAT NINE-HOUR DAY.

To the Editor: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 19, 1891.

It is a well-established fact that there are both agitators and "kickers" in nearly every organization of whatsoever kind, and the minute an individual lets go his tongue he is placed in line with either the one or the other. Having looked in vain for some one to express himself in regard to the proposed nine-hour day, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, I will now place myself on record as one of the so-called "kickers."

Being foreman of a job office, I am aware that I labor under a disadvantage in carrying weight with any argument which I might set forth, inasmuch as the foreman who speaks in the interest of the employer is looked upon as doing so from pecuniary motives, and scowled down accordingly. Now, to dispel any such idea, and to show that I speak from no sinister motives whatever, let me state right here, in way of explanation, that I have given my assenting vote on the nine-hour resolution. I am a single man, have worked steadily at the business for nearly twenty years, and had charge of many offices in as many places; have visited nearly all the large cities of the West and the Pacific Coast twice. Furthermore, out of the "shuffle" I have saved enough of this world's goods to allow me to set my own hours for a day's work and live for a good many years to come. Thus it will be plainly seen that I am not at all alarmed at the coming "walkout," should it come. Now as to the advisability of a shorter day. As I understand it, this nine-hour resolution was introduced and passed at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union, with hardly a dissenting vote, which is not hard to account for when it is understood that the convention was composed, as it invariably is, almost entirely of men from the "top floor," or morning paper hands, who work entirely by the piece, and seldom, if ever, over nine hours. Consequently, this resolution will have little, if any, effect on them. But they say: "If the job hands don't like it they have a chance to vote it down." Here, again, are they handicapped, as nearly every union in the country is under the control of this same element.

But throwing all whys and wherefores aside, we will suppose the resolution ratified by all the subordinate unions. The main question now comes up: Is it *right* to ask for nine hours; can the job offices of the country stand it; will they; and if they do, will the job printers have gained any great point? There is a good old adage about "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," and whatever we do that injures the printing interests of the country injures us all. As far as short hours are concerned, we are all well aware that there is a large per cent of the men in our business who take no interest in it whatever as a business, but merely work at it as the easiest means at hand for supplying their wants,

the principal one of which is "liquid," and they wouldn't work an hour a day were they not actually obliged to. Many employing printers believe, and with good ground, too, that this nine-hour move is but a feeler for an eight-hour day, and are determined to fight it out now.

One hour a day doesn't mean a great deal to you and me, but to the man employing from twenty-five to fifty hands it means something more. Lessening the hours of labor is nothing more than increasing the pay of the printer, thereby increasing the running expenses of an office. The average hand says: "Let them charge more for their work, then." This is easier said than done, and I am ashamed to admit right here that among that honorable body of craftsmen known as the typographical union there are those so lost to honor who, when that eight-hour day went into effect, would take their little "all," and going into business, would run their shops from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, with the help of a few "kids," and make prices accordingly.

I am actually astonished at the total ignorance of many printers in regard to the expenses of carrying on a business. I believe I can say without fear of contradiction that there is not an office in this city making a dollar today. That may appear like a broad assertion, but I will make it still broader by asserting that the offices that are making money in this country are comparatively few, and are confined more to the newspapers than the job offices. Mind you, when I say making money I mean more than paying expenses and keeping up the plant. If a man having \$10,000 invested cannot draw out over \$1,000 every year, aside from his salary, he is on the ragged edge and had better be working for someone else and loaning his capital on farm mortgages; and just put your finger on the offices that are doing even that much and I'll venture you will have fingers enough to go round.

I have looked in vain for such an investment, of from \$5,000 to \$10,000, that will give me the salary I can now earn, but have failed to find it.

Now, as I first stated, the question is, under the existing circumstances, can we *conscientiously* ask this increase of pay and less hours, and will we benefit ourselves and our order by *demanding* it? But a few years ago there was no such thing as an organization of master printers; today that organization is one of the strongest in the country, and as a result of this constant agitation I believe after October 1 the "open shop" will predominate—and what have we gained?

B. H. H.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1891.

A meeting of the Philadelphia ex-delegates of the International Typographical Union was held on Saturday evening, July 11. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures looking toward the entertainment for one day of the International Typographical Union, which meets in this city on the second Monday in June next. John W. Wharton, of the *Public Ledger*, was elected chairman, James Beatty, treasurer, and Eugene H. Madden, secretary. Committees were appointed to further the project and an assessment was voted to carry out the object of the meeting. The nature of the entertainment was not decided upon.

One of the three mammoth quadruple perfecting presses ordered by the *Press*, and which have been in course of construction at the works of Hoe & Co., New York, has been completed and will be erected shortly in the *Press* establishment. The size of the mechanical wonder is enormous. It is capable of printing, pasting folding and delivering 800 eight-page papers per minute, or 48,000 per hour. After all three of the quadruple presses are in position the *Press* will be able to print 144,000 eight-page papers per hour.

A Journeyman Bookbinders' Union has been formed here. At the initial meeting there were about fifty persons present, and the new association claims that, so far, one hundred and fifty of the two hundred and fifty bookbinders in the city have announced their interest in it and will probably become enrolled. John T. McCosland organized the meeting and Charles Nelson, of New York, president of the International Bookbinders' Union, made a short

address and swore in the new members and officers. The latter are: President, John Borser; vice-president, Matthew Glenn; recording secretary, R. T. Farley; financial secretary, T. McInerney; treasurer, John Toomey; trustees, Clarence Joyce, F. Pierson, George Shott. The bookbinders, it is said, were formerly in the Knights of Labor, but about two years ago they organized an international union, after the manner of the typographical union, and to this they claim there are attached local unions in nearly every large city in the United States.

Dunlap & Clarke, prominent printers and publishers, are erecting an extensive and splendid building on Filbert street, above Thirteenth. It was originally intended to build a six-story establishment, but now it is proposed to erect a seven-story building. The cost will be near \$60,000. The firm expect to occupy the completed structure October 1. ARGUS.

TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, July 16, 1891.

I noticed in the last issue of your valuable magazine a brief letter in reference to the Chicago Typothetæ Benefit Association. Your correspondent was in error in stating that the annual meeting was held on the 17th (Sunday). It occurred on Tuesday evening the 19th. I deem it important to make this correction, as two or three of the half-dozen employers who still remain members are God-fearing men, and would not allow their employés to desecrate the Sabbath.

You have several subscribers among our members, and while we were highly pleased to at last have you take cognizance of our famous institution, we had previously felt somewhat slighted. But truth and justice deserve fair play, and with your kind permission I will give a brief history of our association and the generosity of its substantial patrons. Our association was started by forty or fifty employing printers, who had a desire to conduct their offices according to the dictates of their own consciences and without the aid of union printers. Their offices had heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the union, which had called its men out on a nine-hour strike under the flimsy pretext of bettering their condition. A struggle was inevitable. Let us for a moment glance at the contestants in this strange battle—a battle for principle on the part of the employers, and for intimidation and glittering generalities on that of the men.

On one side were arrayed the forces of the union, 1,600 strong, and on the other side could be seen the employers, comparatively few as to numbers, but fully determined. As battles go, who could think the smaller phalanx would survive the first collision? For those employers who became faint-hearted and panic-stricken in the fight and who shoved out the moat-bridge and raised the portcullis of their various offices, I have no words of praise. But of the gallant half-dozen bosses who have continued the fight, regardless of worryment and financial loss, I wish to speak further. These are the men who have stood by our benefit association. They have also run their offices regardless of expense. They had to have men, and they got them, even at fancy prices. In many instances, non-union men who had been receiving but \$10 per week in small offices, came forward and signed contracts for three years at \$20 per week. Inexperienced striplings from country towns and Canada, and old men from everywhere, were welcomed and given good sits at full wages. The good times of early California were almost paralleled. Several of these employers were innocent of all practical knowledge of the printing business, though good stationers. This gave one or two foremen, who had "stayed in," opportunities to place old cronies and drinking friends in fat positions, where they became fawners upon their chief and parasites upon the office.

I mention these things simply to bring out in stronger light the determination of these employers in their struggle for principle. Several old union printers who had been anxiously awaiting the completion of the "Home" at Colorado Springs, also joined our association in the interim. Soon three men were at work where one had worked before, and a head might be seen bobbing at every

case. It looked like business, but was a terrible strain on the purse strings of the firms. Of course much of this extra expense could be saddled onto customers, but always at the risk of their not returning.

But inconveniences within their offices were the least of the bosses' troubles. Bonaparte, on his retreat from Moscow, was not oftener assailed by the enemy. The obnoxious walking delegates of the union have always thought it a cute thing to spirit away our young men as soon as they became proficient. Some less proficient have been given positions as drivers on horse-cars. After some of these wicked raids few have been left between the ages of sixteen and sixty, giving us the appearance of having literally robbed the cradle and the grave, some of our members being past three score and ten. But our association is still in the field. The employing members contribute room rent, light and sometimes lunch, while we pay the secretary's salary of \$9.

AN OLD TYPO.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1891.

The great revolving wheel of industry among printers at the national capital is surely centered at the government printing office, and it is for that reason we give the bulk of our news from that place. The fiscal year closing on June 30, 1891, there were necessarily a great many changes at the government printing office. The fact that there were a great many leaves of absence refused during the months of May and June made it necessary to grant a large number in July, when the new appropriation became available. It is rumored that there were over four hundred leaves of absence granted to employes of this office during the month of July. This, we presume, has not been eclipsed in the history of the government printing office. Besides this fact, there have been reinstated most all of those hands discharged in April, making about two hundred in all. At present the office has more printers at work than it has had in a long time. In fact, portions of the office are crowded with workmen, and the excessive heat that is thereby experienced is unhealthy, and troublesome at times to endure. A new government printing office is needed more badly than any public building in this city.

Compositor W. Hundle, of the first division, has been temporarily detailed as copyholder in the document proofroom.

Compositor Omar Wilson, of the *Record* room, government printing office, has recently taken unto himself a handsome wife. We take this means of congratulating "Wils" for this act. We also extend our congratulations to George J. Zimmerman, of the same room, for having also lately entered the holy bonds and enjoyed a portion of his honeymoon among the roaring billows at Atlantic City.

The craft in general greatly mourn the sudden demise of Proofreader Louis H. Jullien, of the government printing office, a short time since. His death was all the more sad by being so sudden and unexpected. Mr. Jullien retired the evening before in his usual health, and at daybreak the following day he was spoken to by his wife. She receiving no response, bent closer to her husband, and was horrified to find that he was dead. The cause was heart-failure brought on by an attack of the "grippe." Deceased leaves a wife and nine children, the youngest being a babe but two months old.

Secretary Frank Padgett, of No. 101, is kept very busy just now at his office. The numerous new appointments at the government printing office necessitate him to be at his post more closely than on other occasions. Frank has the business down fine, nevertheless.

It is entirely out of the line for typos to engage in a game of baseball, for fear of receiving broken fingers, etc., as a reward, which fact, of course, renders them helpless in performing their duties at the case; nevertheless, the manner in which the employes at the government printing office manipulate the willow is even startling in the presence of an Anson or a Brouthers. They have two organized clubs in this great workshop, and some very closely

contested games have been played this season. Every noon hour can be seen lovers of the national sport exercising themselves at bat and ball.

Thos. J. Shoeber, a former employe of the government printing office, has just returned from an extended trip south, looking hale and hearty as a result. "Tommy" knows a good, healthy climate when once in it.

In our last letter we mentioned the fact that there were still a few strikers among the book and job hands that were on the pay-roll of No. 101. We are now pleased to state that all of these prints have secured employment, and have been erased from the list of idle printers. Please score another for No. 101.

President John Kennedy, of the government printing office, met with a very serious and painful accident a short time since, while boarding a street car. As a result Mr. Kennedy is compelled to use a pair of crutches. He is rapidly improving, however.

A long-felt want is being supplied at the government printing office by the addition of a new dress of type. In quantity, we are safe in stating that the order is the largest ever made out to one establishment in the history of the trade. Very little type is being placed therein save body type — nonpareil, brevier and long primer. It is estimated that about 125 tons in all is the amount of the order. We fear if all of this amount is placed in the office at one time, there will be dangerous results. At present, the "old shell" has about as much on her shoulders, as she can stand.

Work down town is said to be just a little dull at present. Many business people have hied themselves away to mountain and seashore, caring little whether "school keeps" or not. Subbing, however, is still pretty good on the *Morning Post* and *Evening Star*.

The sale of the Evening Critic Company a few days ago, wipes out of history a paper that has had a wide and varied reputation. The company, it is said, was purchased a year or more ago for \$30,000, and at the auction sale above referred to, it was sold, material, associated news franchise and all, for the sum of \$10,000. It was purchased by the Evening Star Company, of this city. The steam press — a very fine one — was bought in, it is said, by a friend of Stetson Hutchinson (its owner) for the sum of \$1,000. These are very low figures, sure, when it is known that these equipments were nearly new and in good condition.

EM DASH.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor:

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 14, 1891.

Never before in the history of New Jersey have the printing, publishing and newspaper interests been so prosperous as this season. The Philadelphia dealers, who have a large trade with the New Jersey establishments, all say that their connections are excellent and satisfactory.

The chief centers of business just now are at the seashore. All along the Atlantic coast are a line of bright and lively little cities. Prominent among them are Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Manasquan, Atlantic Highlands, Beach Haven, Point Pleasant and Keyport.

All these places have extensive and well supplied printing and newspaper houses. At Asbury Park, some of the most artistic typographical work is turned out. The *Journal* office, which is owned and operated by John W. Wallace, one of the best all-round "journalists" in New Jersey, is prominently conspicuous for its elegant productions of "the art preservative." The *Journal* prints a summer daily, which is a beautiful model of typographical beauty. The *Shore Press*, published at Asbury Park, is a splendid newspaper. The Penfield Brothers, proprietors of the *Press*, issue a daily edition during the summer months. Messrs. Penfield also operate an extensive job printing house in Philadelphia, from which emanates some graceful specimens of typography. Mr. R. C. Penfield, of this progressive firm, was the author of an excellent article that appeared in the May issue of

THE INLAND PRINTER. Devereaux & Burt run the *Daily Spray* at Asbury Park through June, July and August, and produce a handsome and bright journal.

Long Branch has two newspaper offices, the *News* and *Record*. Both are good papers.

Cape May is a brisk, thriving summer residence city, and a large volume of business is transacted during June, July and August. Two daily papers are published during the watering season. The *Star* is a morning issue and the *Wave* is an afternoon sheet. These journals are well conducted and are prosperous. Hand & Co. publish the *Star* and E. J. Sardis is proprietor of the *Wave*.

The Atlantic City papers are the daily *Review* and *Union*. Both papers are very successful. Within a recent period, John M. Campbell has started the *Journal*, a bright Sunday sheet, which has been a great success from the start.

The Ocean City *Sentinel*, owned and edited by R. C. Robinson, is a handsome, well conducted and edited journal. The printing department is first-class in every particular. Mr. Robinson, besides running the *Sentinel*, is postmaster and commissioner of deeds. He has built a splendid and commodious building, which is well supplied with everything required to perform work promptly and satisfactorily. Besides a new Cottrell press, a beautiful and serviceable suit of brevier and a fine engraved heading for the *Sentinel* has been purchased.

The Sea Isle *Times* establishment is an extensive one. The proprietor, T. E. Ludlam, is a busy man, and his paper is bright and excellent. A few weeks ago he put in splendid new machinery, the vast increase in trade demanding such a step.

The Sea Isle Press Club has just been organized. T. E. Ludlam is president, Joseph Thacher, secretary, and Aaron G. Rice, treasurer. It has for its object the promotion and welfare of Sea Isle City and the mutual advantage of its members. Aside from those interested in journalism, associate and honorary members will be admitted.

Elsewhere in New Jersey the state of trade is good. The book, job and newspaper establishments at Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Burlington and Rahway are running to their fullest extent. The National Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a very large concern at Burlington, which has been closed on account of litigation for some time, is to reopen soon.

SPHYNX.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor: GALVESTON, Texas, June 24, 1891.

Galveston, aside from a few minor natural drawbacks, may truthfully be said to be the ideal printer's city in this section of the country. The typographical union here has a membership of one hundred, and to say that it is a strictly union town is putting it mildly. There is not a non-union printer in the place. The scale for composition on the newspapers is 42 cents, while the scale for printers who work by the week is \$20, with 50 cents per hour for overtime and double price for work done after 5 p.m. Saturday, or for Sunday work. There are three dailies flourishing at present, namely: The *News*, morning, the *Tribune* and the *Sea Gull*, both afternoon sheets. The former runs about twenty-five regular cases, while the latter two papers support a much smaller number. The principal job printing establishment is that of Clarke & Courts, which in all departments of its magnificent new building employs upward of two hundred hands, and transacts a business extending over the entire Southwest and Old Mexico. Justice cannot be done this house in brief mention, and I trust to be able to notice it more fully at a future time. Other job offices of the city are those of F. J. Finck & Co. and Strickland & Co., with two or three smaller establishments. The field of weekly journalism is filled by the *Sunday Opera Glass* and the *Mercury*. There is a most decided surplus of printers here now, and from present indications it is not likely to be materially reduced for some time.

The Texas State Typographical Union, a subordinate branch of the International Typographical Union, met in Galveston, at

the union hall, Thursday, May 28. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: M. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth, president; C. W. Hart, of Corpus Christi, vice-president; C. W. Hurwood, of Waco, secretary-treasurer, and George McCracken, of Galveston, corresponding secretary. A committee on laws, consisting of R. Y. Kirkpatrick, of Houston; C. W. Hurwood, of Waco; W. P. Draughon, of Austin; Winter Daniels, of Dallas; J. L. Mulkey, of Fort Worth (pressman); George McCracken, of Galveston, and M. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth, were appointed, whose duty it is to offer suggestions and recommendations for the welfare of the craft in general throughout the state. The main objects of the organization are to regulate and promote a uniform system of apprenticeship, the organization of the printers of the smaller towns of Texas, and adopt such other measures as will likely prove of benefit to the state organization. A delightful sail on the bay was tendered the visiting delegates by local union No. 28, and today the delegates will be shown the different points of interest in the city, the entertainment to conclude with a banquet in the evening. The majority of the delegates to the state union were elected by their respective local bodies to represent them at the annual session of the International Typographical Union, held in Boston, June 8 to 13, and they left on the Mallory steamship Lampasas, June 1, for the place of meeting.

Texas has eight typographical unions, as follows: Galveston, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco and Corpus Christi.

The proprietors of the Galveston (Texas) evening *Tribune*, after fully testing one of the most approved typesetting machines, concluded that the old way of getting the paper up was good enough for them and considerably cheaper, and the machine has been returned to the factory.

The annual election of officers of No. 28 will take place at the regular meeting, the first Sunday in July. Very little interest is being manifested in the matter so far and the election will probably be devoid of excitement. The principal officers of the union who have faithfully served their constituents for the past year are: E. W. Sherrard, president; J. W. Bell, vice-president; J. E. Taylor, financial secretary, and John Carroll, chairman board of trustees.

At the regular chapel meeting at Clarke & Courts' on July 9, Mr. Frank Williams was elected father of the chapel and Mr. C. R. Miller was chosen secretary.

Mr. Mort Bookwalter arrived recently from Topeka and now has charge of the pressroom at the Texas House. Mr. Bookwalter enjoys a wide reputation as a superior pressman in the North and will undoubtedly establish an equally enviable one here.

Mr. C. P. Marye, ex-foreman of the Texas House composing room, is now foremanizing in a Denver job office.

Mr. W. G. Davenport, formerly assistant foreman at the Texas Newspaper Union office has gone to Dallas, where he accepted the position of foreman in the composing room of the Dallas Newspaper Union.

The Texas Newspaper Union of this place has suspended operations in this city and consolidated with the Dallas Newspaper Union, with headquarters in Dallas. An unsatisfactory balance on the credit side of the profit and loss account was the reason for the step taken. Five or six regular cases have ceased to exist here in consequence of the above-mentioned occurrence.

The formation of a chapel relief association is being agitated at Clarke & Courts; who, by the way, have just begun upon the publication of two quite extensive works—the Dallas, Texas, directory, consisting of seven hundred pages, and the annual report of the Texas Medical Association, a work of 250 pages. There is local talent enough in the city to perform the work. Under the management of Mr. W. P. Dougherty, the printing department of the above mentioned house is flourishing, and the gentleman, during the short time he has had charge, is producing the most satisfactory results.

A most enjoyable outing was recently enjoyed by members of No. 28 and a party of friends. The trip consisted of a thirty-mile

voyage down the gulf to the mouth of the Brazos river and a four-days' fishing excursion. The party consisted in part of Messrs. Oscar L. Knapp, E. N. Whitehead and Frank Wilson, of the *Tribune*; Eugene Spencer, of the *News*; A. G. ("Nick") Nichols, C. R. Miller, J. H. Martin and Philipps, of the Texas House.

Mr. C. S. Bell, who for some time has been incapacitated for work on account of illness is again on the active list at the Texas House.

TWO NICK.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor.

WELLINGTON, June 18, 1891.

Mr. W. P. McGirr, president of the Wellington Branch, New Zealand Typographical Association, was married to Miss Hodge on June 4. At a meeting of the branch held on May 30, advantage was taken of the approaching marriage to show the respect in which Mr. McGirr is held by members making him a present of a handsome clock and an illuminated address.

Mr. W. L. Rees, one of Auckland's members of the house of representatives, belonging to the labor party, is bringing before the the government the idea of calling together a conference of English-speaking countries, to meet at Chicago during the World's Fair, to consider the relations between capital, labor and the state.

Death has again been at work in our craft, and again the scene of his labor has been the *Lyttelton Times* office. On May 27 Mr. William Wheeler, for many years the printer of the *Times*, died at his residence, Christchurch, in his fifty-seventh year, having been in the same office for over thirty-three years. He was born at Oxford, England, learnt the trade on the *Chronicle* of that town, came to New Zealand in 1857, went bullock-punching for twelve months and then joined the *Times*. The funeral was emphatically a printer's funeral, although a few outsiders followed.

Recent events in the history of unionism in New Zealand have led to abundant criticism of the objects and methods of certain combinations. The press has naturally been largely availed of as the medium of comment, while the editorial pen has frequently been wielded in the attack and defense. But while, in the majority of cases, it is the workman who is represented as inflicting the injustice, little has been heard of actions on the part of employers which have tended to strain the relations existing between master and man. When I was in Dunedin last year I wrote THE INLAND PRINTER a letter concerning the boy labor movement in that city, particularly mentioning the case of Mills, Dick & Co., with their thirteen boys and one man. The Dunedin board have tried in every way to deal with this firm, but without success, and as a last resort the secretary was instructed to use the power of the press in obviating the grievance—hence my introduction above. From this published correspondence (in the *Star*) it appears that when the board began to move in the matter of reducing the number of boys in job offices, the general advice of employers was, "Begin with Mills, Dick & Co." After several long interviews with the members of this firm and a full discussion of the merits of the case, they agreed to fall in with the suggestions of the association's rule limiting the number of boys in proportion to the number of men permanently employed, promising to reduce the number of apprentices to six within three months. The promise was contained in a letter, the following being a copy:

Secretary Otago Typographical Association: DUNEDIN, August 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to conversation with you yesterday, we are willing to reduce the number of boys in our composing room (as suggested) to six by the end of the year.

Yours,

MILLS, DICK & CO.

The result of such a promise as this from such an old established firm, and such flagrant sinners, was that the other firms offending readily set about putting their offices in order. However, the end of 1890 came, but not the fulfillment of the above promise—all the other firms had done their proper part. Upon the board reminding the sinners of their negligence, you may imagine their feelings upon receiving the following letter in reply thereto:

Secretary Otago Typographical Association: DUNEDIN, January 10, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 30th ult., upon mature consideration we do not see our way to carry out the arrangement made as we had

intended doing. We would assuredly land ourselves in trouble by discharging three boys (who have served a considerable time) and therefore regret that we cannot do it.

Yours,

MILLS, DICK & CO.

In reply to remonstrance to this deliberate repudiation of a promise, the firm told the board they had nothing further to say. However, the board determined to give the firm every chance, and sent a deputation which pointed out its unfair dealing toward the other firms who had remedied under belief in their promise, but the only result was the firm promised to send a written reply. That reply has not yet reached the board, and after waiting for it awhile, the board published full particulars from which the above is condensed, and appealed to the public to judge the firm, then treat it according to their judgment. Appeals of the above nature are generally found of beneficial effect, and are becoming more common throughout the colonies, it being a wiser course than strikes, lockouts and angry feuds.

On the suggestion of the Wellington Branch, the Executive Council, New Zealand Typographical Association, is advertising in the newspapers on the West Coast of the South Island the rule that six years is the term of apprenticeship recognized by the association. Young men are making their way from the Coast to Wellington with five-year papers in their pockets, and as there is no branch of the association down that way, the advertisement has to do the propaganda.

TOM L. MILLS.

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOCOLLOGRAPHY.

IT is now evident that positive proofs printed with oily inks can be easily made. When less than several thousand proofs are required from a stereotype plate, a material less expensive suffices for the application of photocollography. It is upon this principle that M. Balogny organizes a new system of impression upon flexible bichromated plates. The *savant* operator, contributor to the *Monitor of Photography*, does away with the stones and cumbersome presses. The modification of greatest importance is that which consists in replacing the lithographic stone with a simple plate of zinc. The planished zinc is best; but, in his experiments, M. Balogny has used the ordinary zinc of commerce, taking number fourteen. The results have surpassed his expectations.

As a support is required for the zinc in printing, a board about 40 by 50 inches is wedged on the press as one would wedge a bichromated lithographic stone. Then the pressure is regulated. Upon this board is placed the sheet of zinc. When the raw zinc is used it is rubbed vigorously with a pumice stone upon one side and rinsed with clear water. Without wiping it, M. Balogny fastens the flexible bichromated plate, and the adherence is obtained by means of a coat of gelatine interposed. The zinc is dried and placed upon the board and fastened by two nails being punched through to form points driven down with a hammer. Nothing is easier, says M. Balogny, than impression upon zinc. The zinc is placed just at the place where it is desired upon the paper.

When the work is finished, the zinc is lifted and preserved with the plate for proceeding later, if necessary, to make new impressions. The plate can remain attached to the zinc, and it is necessary that it should, if a number of proofs are to be made. If, on the contrary, the plate is to be withdrawn, the zinc is passed through the essence of terebinth and wiped with a linen moistened with thin oil. The small quantity of oil prevents the complete adherence and permits the zinc to be detached.

The system of M. Balogny renders the process of photocollography more practical than formerly. The suppression of the heavy stones and their expense, allows any quantity of plates to be preserved which would otherwise be effaced, and which one would be glad to find some day for further use.

THE Winnipiseogee Paper Company of Franklin, New Hampshire, have just purchased 26,000 acres of timber land in the town of Waterville, New Hampshire.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XVII.—HENRY SLATTER.

A FEW months ago the secretary of the London Society of Compositors figured as an eminent printer; this month it is the secretary of the English Provincial Typographical Association, Mr. Slatter, who occupies that position. Mr. Slatter was born in the picturesque town of Cheltenham on October 13, 1830; his connection with his birthplace, however, was short, for in 1835 the family removed to Birmingham, where, at the proper period, Mr. Slatter was duly apprenticed to the trade.

We are continually reading of eminent printers who commenced in the same way as the majority of us, by sweeping the office, sorting "pi," and then to "dis." Some apprentices have more than their share of the latter occupation, and seeing that Mr. Slatter's early experiences were of the jobbing office, he could, it is pretty certain, vouch for the truth of this statement. Even today there are hundreds of employers and overseers who do not dream of encouraging the lads by giving them a memorandum or a circular to set until they have been in the office for a year, and perhaps two.

Like most things in this world, Mr. Slatter's servitude had an end, and after two years more spent with the Birmingham printers, he determined to try his fortune in another field—Manchester. He secured an appointment in the news department of the *Examiner* office where he remained for about fourteen years. The headquarters of the Provincial Typographical Association was then at Sheffield, but in 1865 it was removed to Manchester. Four years after the secretary resigned, and Mr. Slatter was selected for the vacant post by his brother compositors. From that time to the present he has worked hard in the interests of the men he so ably represents. When Mr. Slatter first accepted work in Manchester the wages were 30s. for a week of fifty-nine hours; now the jobbing compositor receives 35s. for a week of fifty-five hours, and the news compositor £2 2s. for a week of fifty-one hours. The wages for Manchester, however, are still poor when compared with other places, and it arises from this fact that one cannot live in Manchester near one's place of business, and consequently the railway or street car fare makes it very expensive. Mr. Slatter has achieved much, and we hope he may yet do more, for no class of men are so badly paid as compositors. You American printers appreciate ability, and accordingly reward the men with what we should say a handsome wage, consoling yourselves with the supposition that if Britishers were worth it they

would be paid more. Printing in the old country has not yet generally reached the American standard; when it does we may hope for an increased pay.

Such a large body of men working so amicably speaks well for the organization of the association. Since Mr. Slatter assumed control strikes have almost become a thing of the past, and he always advises that questions in dispute shall be talked over reasonably and fairly between master and man, believing that the best results are achieved by this friendly form of negotiation. Mr. Slatter has seen much work in connection with the Trades Union congresses. He has also taken an active share in promoting, and successfully, the Coöperative Printing Society, and was for ten years its president. The society is a most prosperous one, and pays a dividend of seven and one-half per cent to shareholders, leaving a surplus which is divided, one part to the share-

holders, one to the customers and one to the employés, which means to the latter two weeks' wages in twelve months; not a bad surplus for any workman at the end of the year.

On May 21, 1885, Mr. Slatter was made a justice of the city of Manchester, and was the first working man appointed a magistrate.

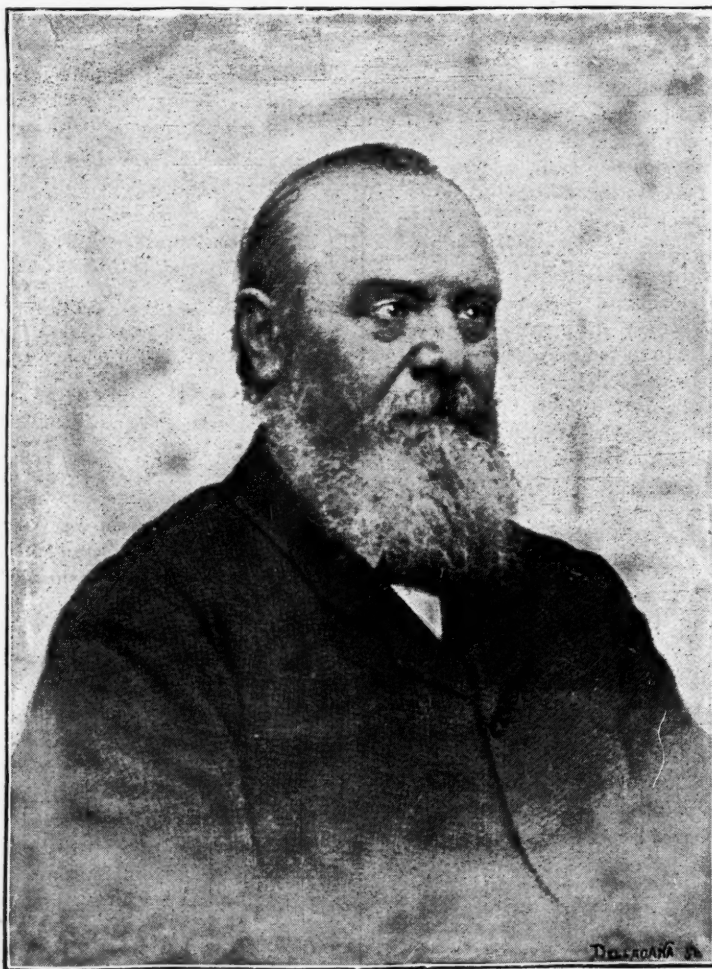
I have not enumerated all the movements Mr. Slatter is interested in, but sufficient to show that he leads a very busy life. In 1884 Mr. Slatter completed his silver wedding, and was presented with an address, a silver tea service and gold spectacles for himself and his wife.

In 1890 Mr. Slatter had served the association as secretary for twenty-one years. It was deemed a fitting opportunity by the members and friends to publicly recognize his great service in their cause, and on August 30 of that year, at the Clarence Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, Mr. Slatter was presented with a gold

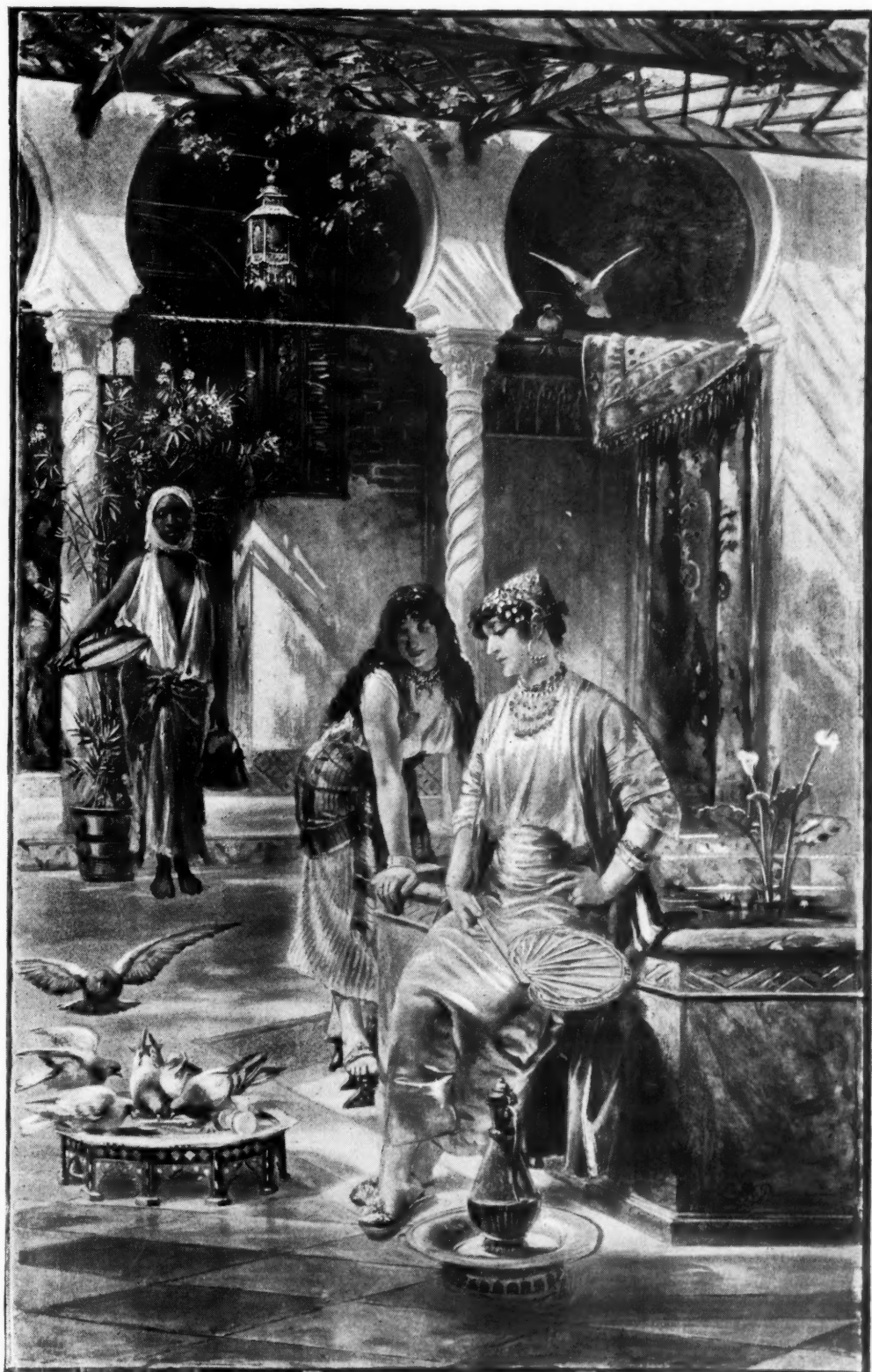
watch and chain, with masonic appendages, and a pocketbook containing a check for £125, and Mrs. Slatter received a handsome timepiece and side ornaments.

A notable feature of the Typographical Association is the issuing of a monthly organ, demy 8vo, sixteen pages, entitled the *Typographical Circular*. It is full of interesting matter to compositors, no matter in what part of the country they may be working. The London association does not possess a journal; at one time they did have a quarterly edited by one of the staff, but since dead.

To rule a large body of compositors successfully means that a man has more than an average share of ability in this respect, for a more particular class of men never existed. I need only refer skeptical readers to a "piece clicker" in any establishment and ask his opinion of his "ship" when the day comes around for making out the wages bill. For the benefit of the uninitiated I



THE INLAND PRINTER.



IN THE ORIENT.

Half-tone plate from photograph of oil painting, made by the NEW YORK ENGRAVING AND PRINTING COMPANY, 320 and 322 Pearl street, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

A New Process Engraving Company

EQUIPPED WITH EVERY
MODERN APPLIANCE AND
METHOD.

Although a new company, it has the most experienced
men in the business employed.

We can do your Engraving in the highest style, and
at most reasonable charges.

Try us and you will stick to us.

The best equipped Photo-Engraving establishment
in the world.

N. Y. ENGRAVING & PRINTING COMPANY,

320-322 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

A. R. HART, PRESIDENT
J. C. VON ARX, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. M. COOPER, SEC. AND SUP'T

REFERENCES:

THE CENTURY COMPANY,
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Scribner's Magazine,
AND ANY FIRST-CLASS PUBLISHING HOUSE
IN NEW YORK CITY.

SEE PLATE ON THE OTHER SIDE AS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

may say that a "clicker" is a man who has a number of men under his charge, styled a "companionship," or "ship," and to whom he gives out the work in rotation. It invariably happens that some man or men among them (or at least so they assert) get all the "lean" copy, whilst the favorites get the "fat."

I feel sure that when Mr. Slatter reads this he will smile at the recollections it may call up of old days, and when he could set his "take" with the best of compositors.

WOMEN AS TYPESETTERS.

That the sphere of woman's usefulness and adaptability in the business and industrial world has immeasurably widened in the last two decades is a source of favorable comment, not merely among students of sociology, but among many who formerly regarded with apprehension the advent of female labor into domains hitherto regarded as the heritage of the male sex. The apprehension was well grounded. Women could support themselves on less money than men, and the natural consequence was that lower wages were offered to and accepted by them in nearly all the lighter mechanical trades in which they were brought into competition with men.

To labor organizations is due credit of opening the eyes of women wage-workers to the injustice that shrewd employers subjected them to in this respect. The fact that a woman's expenses are less than a man's by no means lessens the value of her labor. In the famous strike of telegraph operators in New York in 1883, the abstract justice of the strikers' demand for equal pay for equal work by both sexes was admitted by all unprejudiced persons.

Among those most forcibly struck by this demand were the followers of what is perhaps the most powerfully organized craft in America—the printers. As far back as the oldest "typo" in New York can remember, women have been employed here and there to set type, but invariably, until within a comparatively recent date, their compensation has been less than that received by their natural protectors. It is true that some time in the early '70's a Woman's Typographical Union was organized in New York, but though I am not aware of what its objects were, they certainly did not include the maintenance of a scale of wages equal to that of their male colleagues, else why the need of a "woman's" union? This organization lived but a short while. It has been difficult to obtain statistics on the subject—even the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics having failed to make a satisfactory report; but the number of printers (not including pressmen) in New York city has been computed to be about fifty-five hundred, of whom three hundred are women. Among the five thousand members of the typographical union, there are nearly one hundred of the gentler sex. It is safe to say that the same proportion will hold good all over the United States. To the person unfamiliar with the printers' craft who might spend an hour or two in a busy composing room, it would seem that this proportion of female printers was unnaturally small, in view of their apparent fitness for the work and the absence of any restrictions by the unions regarding their employment. In connection with the latter observation, it may not be amiss to state that female union printers are everywhere treated with the utmost consideration by their brother craftsmen. In more than a score of local unions in this country, women fill positions of responsibility and honor, and at the convention of the International Typographical Union, at Atlanta, Georgia, there were two women delegates. To be a delegate to an international convention is considered by many printers as distinctive of the highest honor.

I have referred to the "apparent fitness" of women for the work. Have they no real fitness? Why are not more of them employed at a pursuit for which they seem to be as well qualified as for manipulating the key of a telegraph instrument, or operating a typewriting machine, or keeping books by double-entry, or any other of the multifarious employments in which their capability has received substantial recognition?

I shall not attempt to answer the question in detail. It certainly is not because of lack of opportunity. On different

occasions schools of instruction in typography have been started in this city and elsewhere, and female pupils were preferred; but the schools were eventually abandoned, and who ever heard of their graduates? It surely is not because of the opposition of the trades-unions, as I have already shown.

What, then, is the reason? It is because a printer, to secure lucrative and steady employment, must be more than a mere typesetter. And the ability to set type merely, is the sum total of the qualifications as printers possessed by the majority of the women at present employed in the "art preservative of all arts." When women essay to learn the trade they begin at the middle round of the ladder, instead of at the bottom, and they get no further. Note the difference: When a boy gets a situation in a printing-office he must sweep the floor, run errands, be cuffed occasionally, deluged with profanity daily, and finally, when he rises to the dignity of a "cub," or regular apprentice, he is made to feel that life is not worth living unless he sets a "clean proof," keeps his "frame" and "cases" in a neat and workmanlike condition, and evinces a desire to learn all there is to be known about the craft that had for its disciples Gutenberg, Caxton, Dürer, Franklin and Greeley. On the contrary, few females enter a printing-office to learn the business until after they have got into long skirts, and have acquired all the ideas of young ladyhood. They have to do no coarse work, but perhaps are required to "hold copy" for a proofreader awhile to familiarize themselves with manuscript; then they are taught the location of the letters in the "case," and forthwith become compositors. Their shortcomings as apprentices are glossed over, and an occasional mild reproof is all they receive for doing what a "cub" would be roundly scolded for. The scolding to the boy is invariably productive of better work, but to a "lady compositor" it would mean a shock to her feelings and a consequent flood of tears.

Most women regard the business as but a makeshift until matrimony shall take them from it (and who shall blame them?), and have no desire to excel at it. Few of them remain at the business long enough to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of it, but there is plenty of evidence that, with a determination to become proficient, and under proper instruction, women may become as good printers as the most exacting foreman or proprietor could desire.

Typesetters are for the most part employed by the piece. Other work in the composing room, such as reading proof, "making-up," etc., is done at stated weekly salaries. Printers thus employed receive higher wages, as a rule, than can be earned at the case, their pay in this city ranging from eighteen dollars per week, for day work, up to twenty-seven dollars for night work.

Very few women are employed as proofreaders, and fewer still—if, indeed, there be any—are called upon to "make-up," or do any other kind of printer's work requiring the exercise of ordinary masculine physical strength.

The earnings of female compositors equal those of their male co-workers, where equal rates are paid, as in union offices. On a Brooklyn newspaper employing sixty compositors, half of whom are women, the wages average from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per week. The most efficient women compositors are members of the union, and consequently earn the best wages. The earnings of non-union female compositors in New York city and vicinity are from seven dollars to twelve dollars per week, according to their ability and the class of work they are employed on.

When a woman applies for admission to the union, she is required to furnish the same proofs of competency exacted from a man. After she has been admitted, she has the same opportunities of procuring employment, if she avails herself of them. Only a few women have the courage to do this. One can imagine the sensation that would be caused to have a dozen women stroll into the composing room of a newspaper, and without removing their hats or wraps, lounge around until "regulars" ask them to go to work. This is what male compositors out of regular employment, and substitutes, have to do. Women printers usually obtain situations by answering advertisements or through the assistance of friends. Perhaps twenty-five have pleasant, lucrative employment

Copyright, 1890, by C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. IV.

SULPHATE OF COPPER CRYSTALS (BLUE STONE).

While it is not absolutely necessary that the operator should have a thorough knowledge of chemistry, it is essential, in order to produce a smooth and tough deposit of copper, that he should understand the composition of his solution and the laws governing the same.

Sulphate of copper crystals consist of one equivalent of sulphuric acid, 40, one of protoxide of copper, 39.75, and five of water, 45 = 124.75, or, in other words, the crystals contain about one-third acid, one-third copper, and one-third water, and are obtained by heating sulphuric acid and copper together, dissolving the soluble product in hot water, and evaporating the solution until crystallization takes place in cooling. It has a rich blue color and a strong metallic, styptic taste; it reddens vegetable blues, and crystallizes in transparent prisms, which effloresce slightly in the air, and is soluble in four parts of cold, and two of boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol. When heated, it first melts in its water of crystallization, and then dries and becomes white.

If the heat is increased to a high temperature it finally loses its acid, protoxide of copper being left. Potassa, soda and ammonia throw down from it a bluish-white precipitate of hydrated protoxide of copper, which is immediately dissolved by an excess of the last-mentioned alkali, forming a rich, deep blue solution. It is decomposed by the alkaline carbonates, and by borax, acetate, and subacetate of lead, acetate of iron, nitrate of silver, corrosive chloride of mercury, tartrate of potassa, and chloride of calcium, and is precipitated by all astringent vegetable infusions. If it becomes green on the surface by the action of the air, it contains oxide of iron. This oxide may be detected by ammonia, which will throw it down along with the oxide of copper without taking it up when ammonia is added in excess. When zinc is present, it will be taken up by a solution of potassa added in excess, from which it may be thrown down in white flocks by a solution of bicarbonated alkali.

One cannot be too careful in the choice of sulphate of copper, of which three distinct varieties are found in the market. The best is produced from the treatment of copper or its oxide with concentrated sulphuric acid.

This sulphate comes in the shape of crystals, semi-transparent and of a fine blue color; its solution is also a pure blue and is principally selected for dyeing fine woolen fabrics, where the presence of a trace of iron would injuriously affect the color. It should also be used by electrotypers, owing to its purity.

SULPHATE OF COPPER SOLUTION.

A very important part of the electrotype process is preparing the solution, and in such a way that the deposit will rapidly cover the surface of the mold with a *flexible* copper shell. The directions in technical works are well enough for metallic surfaces, but do not answer the requirements of blackleaded wax molds.

The best method is to fill the vat *two-thirds* full of water, *free from lime*. If lime be present in the water it will reduce the conductivity of the solution by absorbing the acid, and the result will be a brittle deposit.

Filling the vat only two-thirds full of water will allow for the addition of the required amount of sulphate of copper crystals and sulphuric acid, and also for the displacement caused by hanging the anodes and cathodes in the vat.

In order to saturate the water to the proper density, suspend in the upper portion of the vat (in cheese-cloth bags) *one and three-quarter pounds* of copper crystals to *each gallon* of water.

As soon as the water becomes impregnated with the salts, it becomes denser and of greater specific gravity and gradually sinks

to the bottom. Do not throw the salts in the bottom of the vat, as the layer of water in contact with them soon becomes saturated, and being denser than the liquid above, does not readily mix with, but on the contrary, forms a saturated solution surrounding the crystals. When the crystals have dissolved for some time, stir the solution with a wooden paddle and test with an acid hydrometer. When it shows a density of fourteen degrees, the bags containing the salts should be removed from the vat, and *one gill* of sulphuric acid added to *each gallon* of water in order to raise the solution to sixteen degrees. It should then be allowed to stand for ten or twelve hours to cool off, stirring frequently in the meantime to incorporate the acid well into the solution. When it has thoroughly cooled off, the copper anodes are then hung by the S hooks on the anode rod, the operator carefully observing that the point of contact between the hooks, the anode, and the anode rod are scraped perfectly clean.

If electrically-deposited or chemically-pure anodes are used, the solution will keep in a uniform condition, except as regards the loss of water by evaporation. But if impure anodes are used, the bath gradually becomes charged with soluble metallic impurities, which in time will impregnate the solution, the consequence of which will be a brittle deposit or shell.

This is a great source of annoyance to electrotypers, as the backing metal (even though containing a large proportion of tin) will not adhere to a brittle shell.

It is also of the greatest importance that not a trace of arsenic, iron or zinc should be present in the anodes, as it is well-known that one-fifth per cent of iron depreciates the conductivity of copper twenty-five per cent, while a mere trace of arsenic reduces its conductivity over fifty per cent.

A deposit from a neutral solution of copper is rough, irregular and brittle, but if tin be present the deposit is excellent and tough, even though it shows no trace of tin. The resistance of the solution is also much reduced by the presence of tin in the anodes.

When the bath becomes surcharged with iron, zinc, etc., a portion of the solution should be removed *from the bottom of the vat*, from time to time, by a siphon, and replaced by a like amount of water and a few gills of sulphuric acid. The water is added to reduce the density of the solution, while the acid dissolves the iron, zinc, etc.

Should crystals form on the anode or around the sides of the vat, add water free from lime to reduce the density and to make up for evaporation. If the solution becomes too dense (which is owing to an excess of sulphate), a burnt or sandy deposit will be the result, and, if not attended to at once, by the addition of water, the deposit will finally become brittle.

If the solution becomes too sour, which is owing to an excess of acid, streaks will appear on the back, and the shell will in time become brittle. This is remedied by siphoning about ten per cent of the solution from the bottom of the vat and adding the like amount of water.

Another method is to add about one ounce of whiting to each gallon of the solution, to neutralize the excess of acid.

It is important that close attention be paid to keeping the solution in a uniform condition, as an excess of acid or protoxide of copper, or the lack of a proper proportion of either, or the surcharging of the solution with metallic impurities, will produce imperfect results and cause expensive delays.

In order to keep the solution in proper working order, mark the height of the solution in the vat, and in the morning, before taking out the work, add water to make up for evaporation.

About once every week place twenty-five pounds of sulphate of copper in a perforated box or cheese-cloth bag, and hang it in the vat, to enrich the solution.

The operator should remember that every pound of copper crystals added to the solution contains about one-third water, one-third acid and one-third copper.

DEPOSITING THE SHELLS.

Having thoroughly washed out the iron filings, the molds should be placed back to back, and hung by the safety hooks on the *rubbers*

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

of the cathode rod, the case being allowed to swing freely in the solution, and about one inch from the anodes or coppers. The operator should be careful that the solution fully covers that position of the copper connection strips which are attached to the mold, in order to complete the electric circuit. He should also prevent the solution from rising to the height of the hooks by attaching an overflow pipe to the vat on a line with the solution; otherwise the copper will form a deposit thereon.

The first mold placed in the solution should face the copper at the extreme end of the vat, and should be immediately connected with the cathode rod, by placing the connection strip of the mold directly under the thumb-screw of the improved clamp, which is attached to the cathode rod. The thumb-screw should then be turned tightly down on the copper connection strip, and allowed to remain there until the desired thickness of shell is obtained.

Having properly connected the first mold, the remainder are similarly treated in regular order, until the last mold is placed in the solution opposite the anode nearest the dynamo.

In order to secure a perfect connection and a proper flow of the electric current, it is absolutely necessary that the contact point of the positive and negative poles, the anode and cathode rods, all anode hooks, and the connection strips of the molds, should be perfectly clean. These instructions are important and should be closely observed, as a proper contact is necessary to complete the circuit.

If the molds are not properly blackleaded, the copper deposit will show small black spots, especially on the sides of the letters, which, if the shell is removed, turn out to be holes. In such a case the mold should be taken from the vat and rinsed with clean water, after which a thick solution of plumbago and water, or, better still, plumbago and alcohol, is rubbed into the defective parts by means of a moderately-stiff brush. The molds are then hung on the anode rod and allowed to remain in the solution for about a minute in order to chemically clean the back of the shells, after which they are transferred to the cathode rod. By this means the defective parts will be properly covered with copper, and a proper adhesion insured between the old and new deposit, which otherwise would blister or separate in the process of backing.

STRIPPING THE COPPER FROM OLD PLATES.

Old electrotypes may be utilized as temporary anodes by first depositing a thin film of copper on the molds from the regular anode, after which the plates, if large, are then hung in the solution by suitable hooks, and allowed to remain, until all the copper is stripped from the face of the plate.

Should the plates be small, a convenient method of joining the same is to lay several face down in the heated casting pan and then pour hot metal (or buttons) on the back of the plates. By this means the old plates are securely joined and may be prepared when the operator is not otherwise employed. Old shells, connection hooks and parts of anodes or other copper, may be also utilized by being placed in perforated boxes hung in the solution opposite the case or cathode. These boxes (which are usually two inches thick and the length and width of the cases) may be made from lead or from electrotypes metal in use in the department and the parts joined by the same material. Never use tin or solder to connect its joints, as the tin will be acted on by the solution.

THE DYNAMO.

The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-electric machine, or dynamo, the distinction being that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electro-magnet.

Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, transforming, in some cases, nearly ninety per cent of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They also furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel as compared with the coal used for the power which drives the dynamo.

In some forms of the machine, the field magnets are excited by independent currents produced by separate machines; in other

forms, called series dynamos, the current generated in the armature charges the field magnets, and is also used for the outside work. In still other forms, called shunt dynamos, a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work.

The dynamo machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electro-magnets (called the field magnets), between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core, wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly. In most of these machines the principle of reduplication is involved—that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current is made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence in the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action.

The current generated is taken from the commutator of the dynamo by means of metallic brushes, and is almost instantly transmitted along the positive pole to the anode rod, down the S hooks to the anode, through the solution to the mold, and back again by way of the connection strips to the cathode rod, whence it re-enters the machine by way of the negative pole.

As the current passes through the vat, the solution becomes decomposed, its copper being gradually deposited on the cathode or mold, while the liberated sulphuric acid dissolves an equivalent proportion of copper from the anode, forming sulphate of copper, by which the strength of the solution is kept uniform, or, in other words, the copper is deposited on the mold at the same rate that it is dissolved from the anode—that is, so far as the impurities of the anode will allow.

(To be continued.)

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOCOLLOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

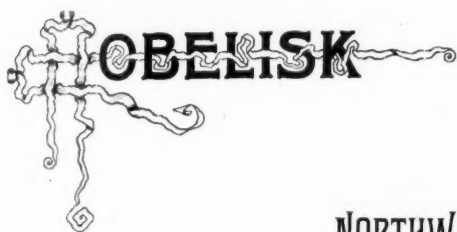
M. Cros published last year, if we remember rightly, a process which he termed hydrotyphy, and which may be described as follows: Hydrotyphy, properly called, is a printing with aqueous inks of monochromatic proofs. A plate of gelatine is printed with a communicating coloring, then sheets of paper are applied with light pressure upon the surface of the gelatine and a succession of proofs can be made.

This species of work allows one to obtain monochromatic proofs of any tint, and can also be applied to the photographic polychromy by superposition. It is now applied perfectly to the polychromatic proofs formed of the three colors, red, blue and yellow. This is the substance of collographic impression with aqueous colors, a process capable of being carried into concurrence with chromotypography and chromolithography, but not adapted to oily inks.

It concerns us now, says M. Lion Vidal, the eminent photographer, to assist this germ to its full development, and to foresee farther yet than has M. Cros in his searchings, a means of impression polychromatic not by superposition, but by printing at a single stroke many colors. Now, photographic hydrotyphy has been practically employed many years in the contrivance known as the "chromograph," for obtaining a certain number of copies of an original manuscript or design.

If, instead of proceeding in the same manner as with the chromograph, a positive is printed upon a plate of bichromatic gelatine, the part of this coat coagulated by the light will not swell and will not absorb the liquid colorant which is put upon the surface; the parts not coagulated will, on the other hand, be able to absorb the color, and if a white sheet of paper is pressed against it, a colored imprint of the image will be obtained. The photograph serves in this case to create the reserve.

M. Vidal also explains at length a method which will lead to the possibility of an impression in many colors made simultaneously upon photocollographic plates.



16 POINT OBELISK.



10 A, 14 a, \$2.50

NORTHWEST EGYPTIAN AIRLINE RAILROAD

Luxurious Equipments, Safety, Unique Scenery, Fast Time, Courteous Attendants

1234567890

24 POINT OBELISK.

7 A, 10 a, \$3.20

FIFTEEN MINUTES AT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS

Ancient Rivers, Sand-clad Plains, Ruined Temples and Mummy Tombs

36 POINT OBELISK.

5 A, 7 a, \$5.15

MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH

Noontide Rambles amid Crumbling Buildings

48 POINT OBELISK.

4 A, 6 a, \$5.75

ROMANTIC MEMORIES

Eating Dinner with Sphinx and Centaur

60 POINT OBELISK.

3 A, 5 a, \$6.50

Mozambique MOUNTAINS

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
 { Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

TWENTY-ONE SERIES.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 113 TO 117 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithography. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood; and the engraver then, with proper instruments, cuts away the wood in all those parts upon which nothing is traced; thus leaving in relief the transcribed characters, and ready for printing. In this way, as many tablets are necessary as there are written pages. No press is used; but when the ink is laid on, and the paper carefully placed above it, a brush is passed over with the proper degree of pressure. A similar kind of printing by blocks, for the production of playing cards and rude pictures of scriptural subjects, was in use in Europe towards the end of the fourteenth century. But in all

Lower case, a to z, 16 ems.

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithography. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood; and the engraver then, with proper instruments, cuts away the wood in all those parts upon which nothing is traced; thus leaving in relief the transcribed characters, and ready for printing. In this way, as many tablets are necessary as there are written pages. No press is used; but when the ink is laid on, and the paper carefully placed above it, a brush is passed over with the proper degree of pressure. A similar kind of printing by blocks, for the production of playing cards and rude pictures of scriptural subjects, was in use in Europe towards the end of the fourteenth century. But in all

Lower case, a to z, 15 ems.

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithography. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood; and the engraver then, with proper instruments, cuts away the wood in all those parts upon which nothing is traced; thus leaving in relief the transcribed characters, and ready for printing. In this way, as many tablets are necessary as there are written pages. No press is used; but when the ink is laid on, and the paper carefully placed above it, a brush is passed over with the proper degree of pressure. A similar kind of printing by blocks, for the production of playing cards and rude pictures of scriptural subjects, was in use in Europe towards the end of the fourteenth century. But in all

Lower case, a to z, 14½ ems.

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithography. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood; and the engraver then, with proper instruments, cuts away the wood in all those parts upon which nothing is traced; thus leaving in relief the transcribed characters, and ready for printing. In this way, as many tablets are necessary as there are written pages. No press is used; but when the ink is laid on, and the paper carefully placed above it, a brush is passed over with the proper degree of pressure. A similar kind of printing by blocks, for the production of playing cards and rude pictures of scriptural subjects, was in use in Europe towards the end of the fourteenth century. But in all

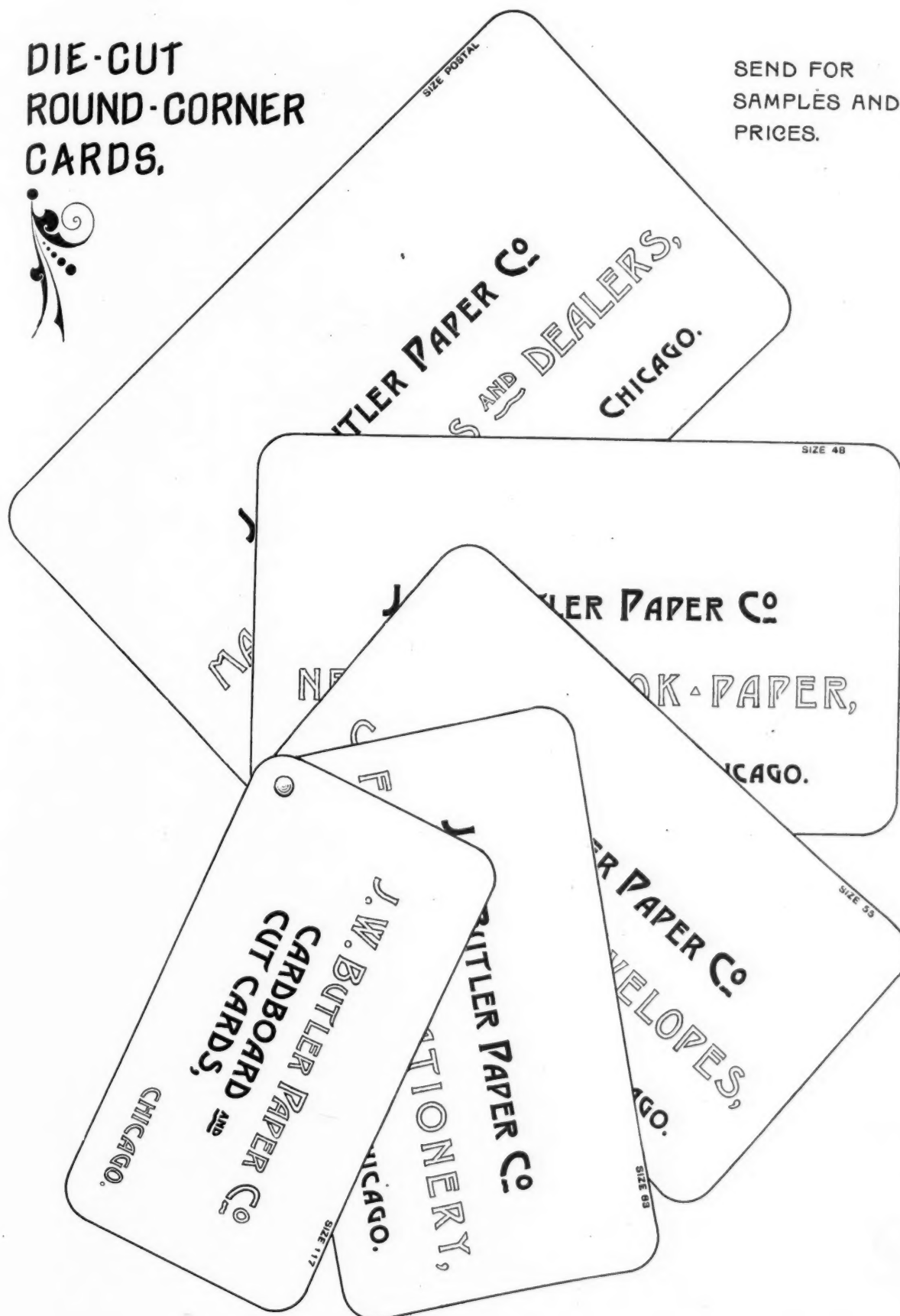
Lower case, a to z, 13½ ems.

LEADS USED ARE TWELVE TO PICA, THIRTEEN EMS.

**DIE-CUT
ROUND-CORNER
CARDS.**



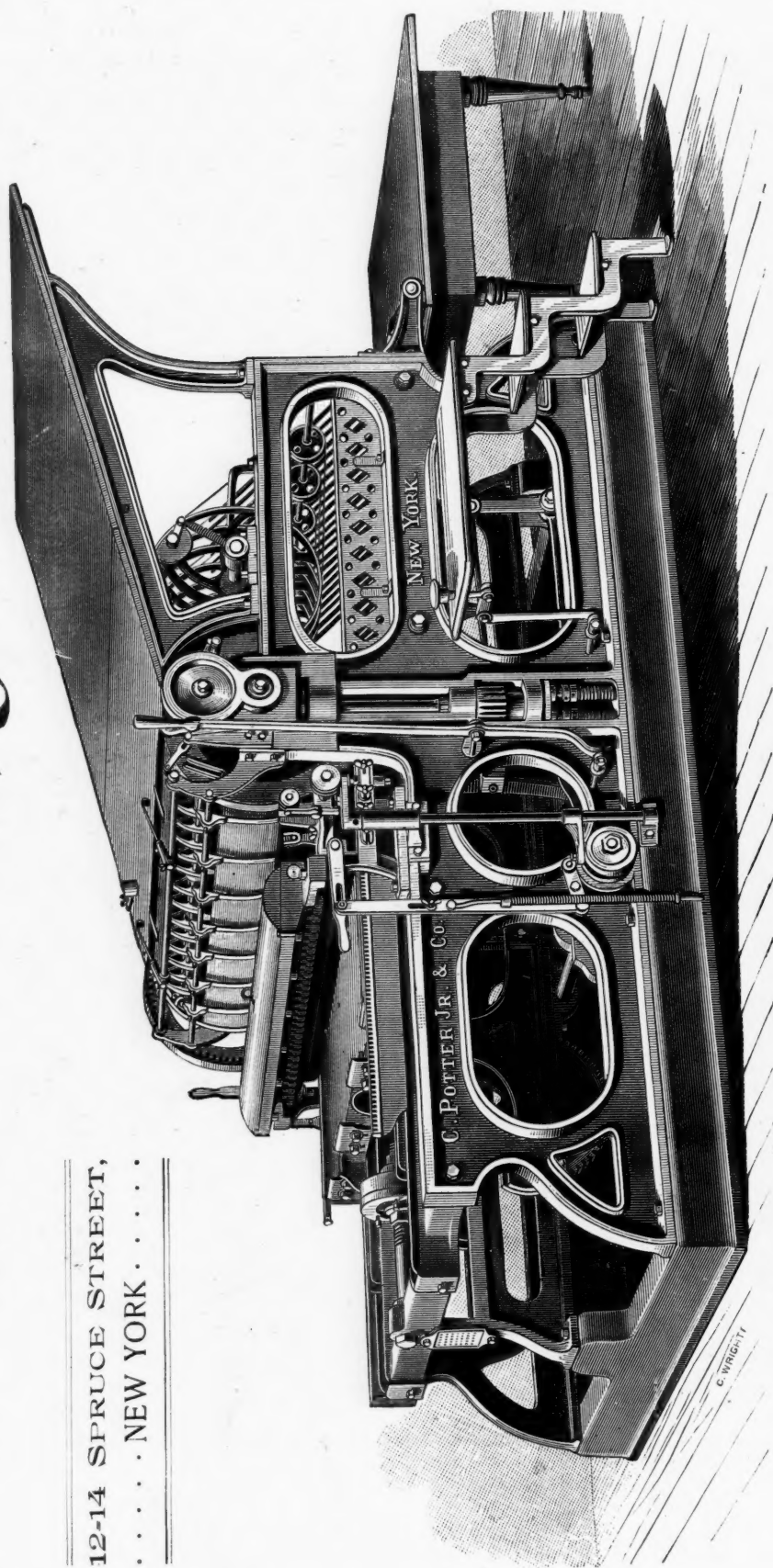
SEND FOR
SAMPLES AND
PRICES.



OUR FANCY STATIONERY DEPARTMENT WILL OCCUPY THIS
SPACE NEXT MONTH.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S

12-14 SPRUCE STREET,
 NEW YORK



PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributor, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO., 12 and 14 Spruce Street, New York.



AMUSING FIDO.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 535 Pearl street, New York.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

The circulation of THE INLAND PRINTER is now 8,000 copies per month, but it is not the intention of the publishers to rest at that mark. Inside of twelve months our subscription list will be 15,000.

In order to assist in this important move, we make the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

To anyone sending us a yearly subscription during the month of August, at the regular price, \$2.00 per year, we will place his name on our books for one year, beginning with No. 1 of Vol. IX (October, 1891), AND IN ADDITION *will send the July, August and September numbers of 1891, FREE.*

REMEMBER!

This offer holds good only during August, and applies only to subscriptions sent in at the \$2.00 rate, *and not to clubs at the \$1.50 rate.* In sending subscriptions, give full name, address, county and state, and remit by express, draft, money order or registered letter, and mention this offer.

SHOW THIS OFFER!

To your friends, if you are at present on our books. The July number is a Souvenir of the Typographical Union Convention they ought to have. To secure *that issue alone* is worth \$2.00. Call their attention to this. SEE OUR MAP OFFER on another page.

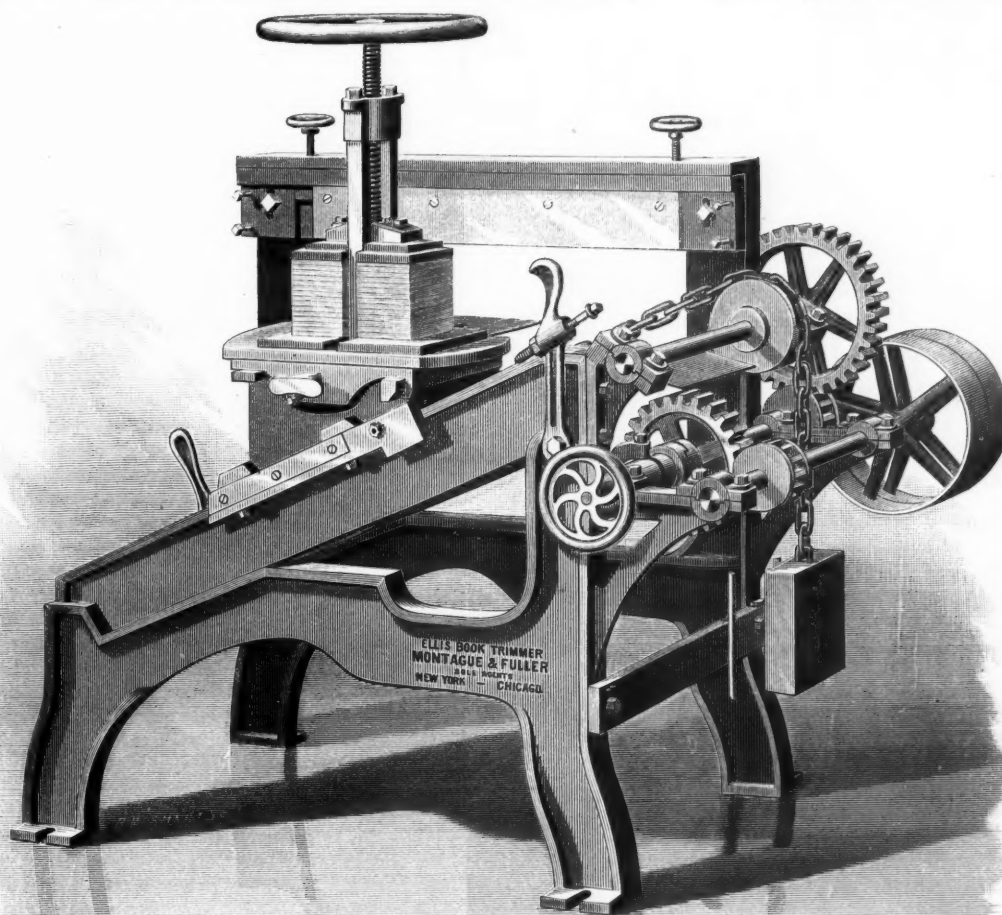
Address all correspondence to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

PUBLISHERS,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE ELLIS BOOK TRIMMER.



A SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTED MACHINE

With many advantages over machines similar in style. Requires 50 per cent less power to operate; Counterbalanced Bed; Positive Clutch; Tight and Loose Pulley; Solid Adjustable Knife-Bar; All adjustments simple and reliable.

THIS MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH A CLAMP TO TRIM IN DOUBLE PILES, 4x6 Inches to 8x14 Inches.

PRICE, \$325.00. BOXED AND SHIPPED ON CARS NEW YORK.

EXTRA CLAMPS FOR SMALLER OR LARGER WORK, \$35.00.

EXTRA KNIVES, FITTED FOR USE, EACH, - - - \$10.00.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

SOLE AGENTS,

28 READE ST., NEW YORK.

345 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

THE SMYTH BOOK SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHAMBERS BOOK FOLDING MACHINES.
THE CHRISTIE BEVELING MACHINE.
THE SEYBOLD AUTOMATIC BOOK TRIMMER.
THE ELLIS ROLLER BACKER.

THE ELLIOT THREAD STITCHING MACHINES.
THE ACME PAPER CUTTING MACHINES.
THE AUTOMATIC PAPER FEEDING MACHINES.
THE SEYBOLD STANDING PRESS.
THE UNIVERSAL WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF **EMBOSSERS, INKERS, SMASHERS, FOUR-ROD AND ARCH PRESSES.**

PROPRIETORS OF **M. & F. THREAD FOR SMYTH BOOK SEWING MACHINES.**

DEALERS IN

Ruling Machines, Paging and Numbering Machines, Round Corner Cutters, Gauge Table Shears, Knife Grinding Machines, Job Backers, Gilding Presses, Brass-Bound Boards, Finishing Presses, Press Boards, and a complete line of Bookbinders' Machinery in general.

Thread, Wire, Duplicate Machine Parts, etc., at factory prices.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The WETTER CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINES are covered by the following U. S. Patents:

MAY 26, 1885. OCT. 12, 1886. DEC. 7, 1886. DEC. 13, 1887. DEC. 13, 1887.
AUG. 21, 1888. OCT. 16, 1888. NOV. 5, 1889. APRIL 15, 1890. APRIL 15, 1890.
AND FURTHER PATENTS PENDING.

These different patents embrace every conceivable method of operating numbering machines that are made the height of type, to be used on printing presses without attachments of any kind.

Many attempts have been made to infringe on our patents by parties substituting numbering machines of a construction likely to deceive the purchaser. In view of such facts, we feel it our duty to caution printers to be careful not to purchase an infringing article. Our machines have been in constant use for the past five years in the leading printing offices throughout the United States and Europe, and have proven to be of incalculable value wherever used.

The following are the representative printing houses using the **WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES** :

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,	New York.	POOLE BROS.,	Chicago.
" " "	Philadelphia.	J. M. W. JONES,	"
" " "	Boston.	STROMBERG & ALLEN,	"
FRANKLIN BANK NOTE CO.,	New York.	ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT,	Philadelphia.
HOMER LEE BANK NOTE CO.,	"	DUNLAP & CLARKE,	"
HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO.,	"	STEPHEN GREEN,	"
BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING,	Washington, D. C.	WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,	"
NATIONAL AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO.,	New York.	RAND-AVERY SUPPLY CO.,	Boston.
" " "	Boston.	REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS,	Dayton, Ohio.
" " "	Hamilton, Ohio.	H. S. CROCKER & CO.,	San Francisco.
" " "	St. Paul, Minn.	SCHMIDT LABEL CO.,	"
ACME STATIONERY CO.,	New York.	TRIBUNE JOB PRINT,	Minneapolis.
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	WOODWARD & TIERNAN,	St. Louis, Mo.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,	Chicago.	TOOF & CO.,	Memphis, Tenn.

They are also in extensive use in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Australia and South America.

The merit of our machines can be judged from the extensive sale of them in all parts of the world. Wherever used they are praised in the highest terms, both as to working perfectly and giving untold durability.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.,

20 & 22 MORTON ST.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WE PRINT

CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS.
LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS,
STATEMENTS,
TARIFFS, FOLDERS, PAMPHLETS,
BOOKS, ETC.



WE BIND

BLANK-BOOKS, EDITION WORK,
MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

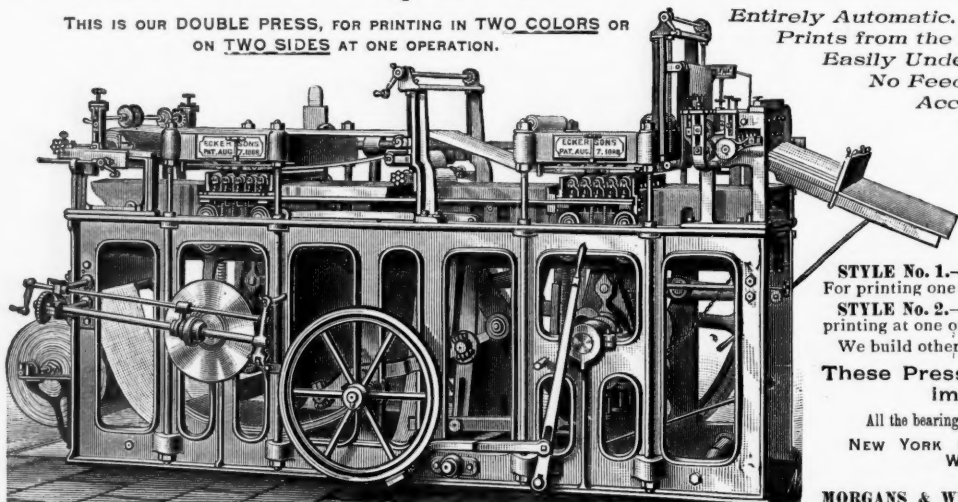
WE DO

RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE
STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

ECKERSON JOB PRESSES.

THIS IS OUR DOUBLE PRESS, FOR PRINTING IN TWO COLORS OR
ON TWO SIDES AT ONE OPERATION.



Entirely Automatic.

Prints from the Roll.

Easily Understood.

No Feeders Needed.

Accurate Impression.

Solidly Constructed.

Rolls Form Perfectly.

Prints in Two Colors.

Cuts, Counts and Stacks.

Prints on Two Sides.

Nothing Can Beat It.

STYLE No. 1.—Four sizes, 8 x 12, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26.
For printing one side only.

STYLE No. 2.—Three sizes, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26. For printing at one operation on two sides or in two colors. We build other sizes to order.

**These Presses run from 3,000 to 6,000
impressions per hour.**

All the bearing parts are made of Steel or best Wrought-Iron.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 30 BEEKMAN STREET.
WORKS: COHOES, N. Y.

SPECIAL AGENTS:

MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.

For Particulars and Prices, address **THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO., Oneonta, N. Y.**



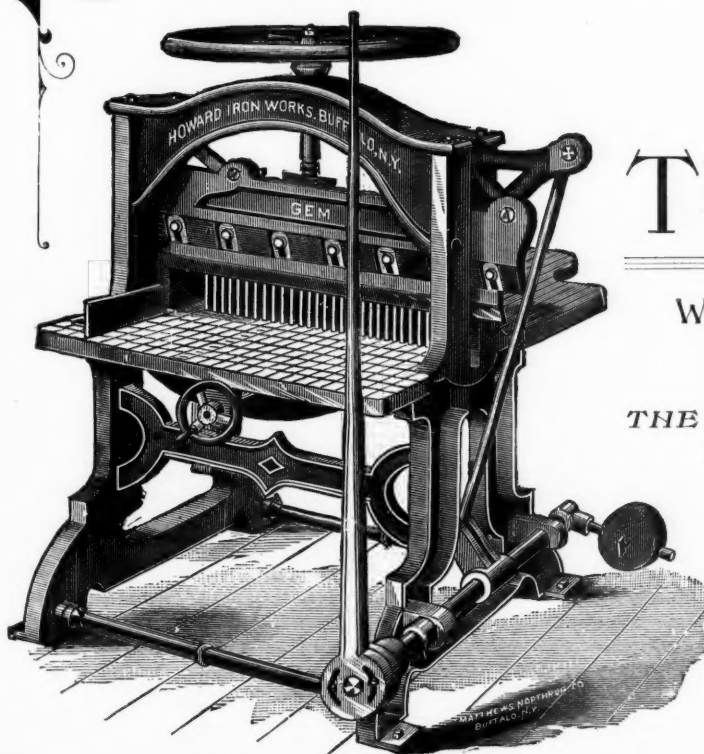
SCENE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY OUR HALF-TONE PROCESS.

We work by any and all processes. We solicit correspondence from all who want good work.

J. MANZ & CO., ENGRAVERS, 107 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE "GEM"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

PRICE \$175.00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE
MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS'
AND PAPER MAKERS'

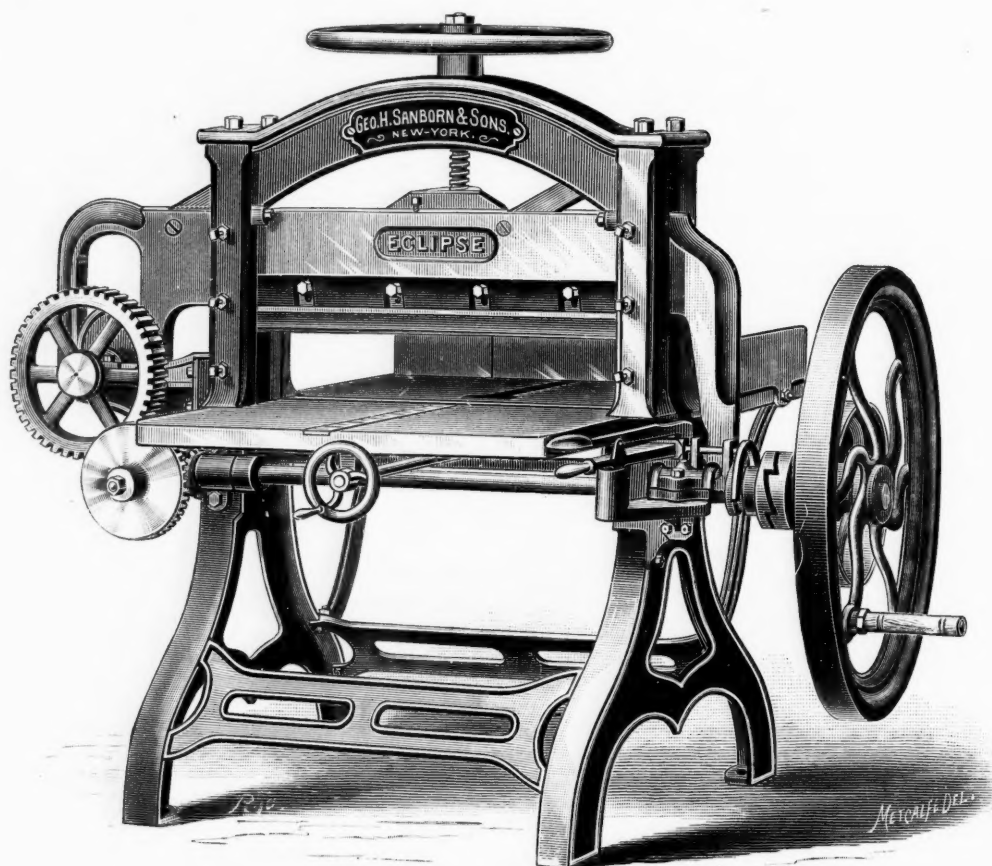
MACHINERY.

SEND FOR PRICES. © BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, 115 AND 117 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

SANBORN'S NEWEST CUTTER

For a thoroughly GOOD hand and power Cutter at a comparatively small figure, the "ECLIPSE" leads all of its competitors.

The "ECLIPSE" is guaranteed to excel, in all the points requisite in a good machine, all other low-price Hand and Power Cutters in the market.



"ECLIPSE"

THE construction is simple, the power and strength warranted, the fitting and finish first-class. Only small exertion is necessary to operate by hand, and the fly-wheel is made extra large as an additional advantage. The pulley for power is always ready for the belt when needed. The knife cuts from left to right; has a sliding, draw movement, which is uniform and rapid and can be stopped at any point in the cut. There are gibs in the frames for the adjustment of the knife-bar. Either the usual style of clamp and gauge or the intersecting clamp and gauge is furnished, as may be preferred. The back-gauge is split, thus admitting of two sizes being cut at one operation. In the front table is a brass measuring rule divided into eighths of inches. Only SPECIAL boxing charged for.

Sizes	Size of Pulley.		Speed for Power	Shipping Weight	Price at Factory
	Inches face	Inches diam.			
30	4	16	180	1,900	\$325
32	4	16	180	2,100	365

GEORGE H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

THE UNION + + TYPE FOUNDRY

337 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

COPPER AMALGAM TYPE

ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, 25 per cent discount.

On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, 30 per cent discount.

For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 5 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

Set in 12, 18 and 24 point Atlantic. Series, \$10.00.

ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the Cover.

Can we send *you* samples? Don't forget that we are *the* Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

MACHINERY.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

179 MONROE STREET,

406 N. THIRD STREET,
ST. LOUIS.

..... CHICAGO.

D. J. REILLY & COMPANY,

O. J. MAIGNE, Surviving Partner,

324 AND 326 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

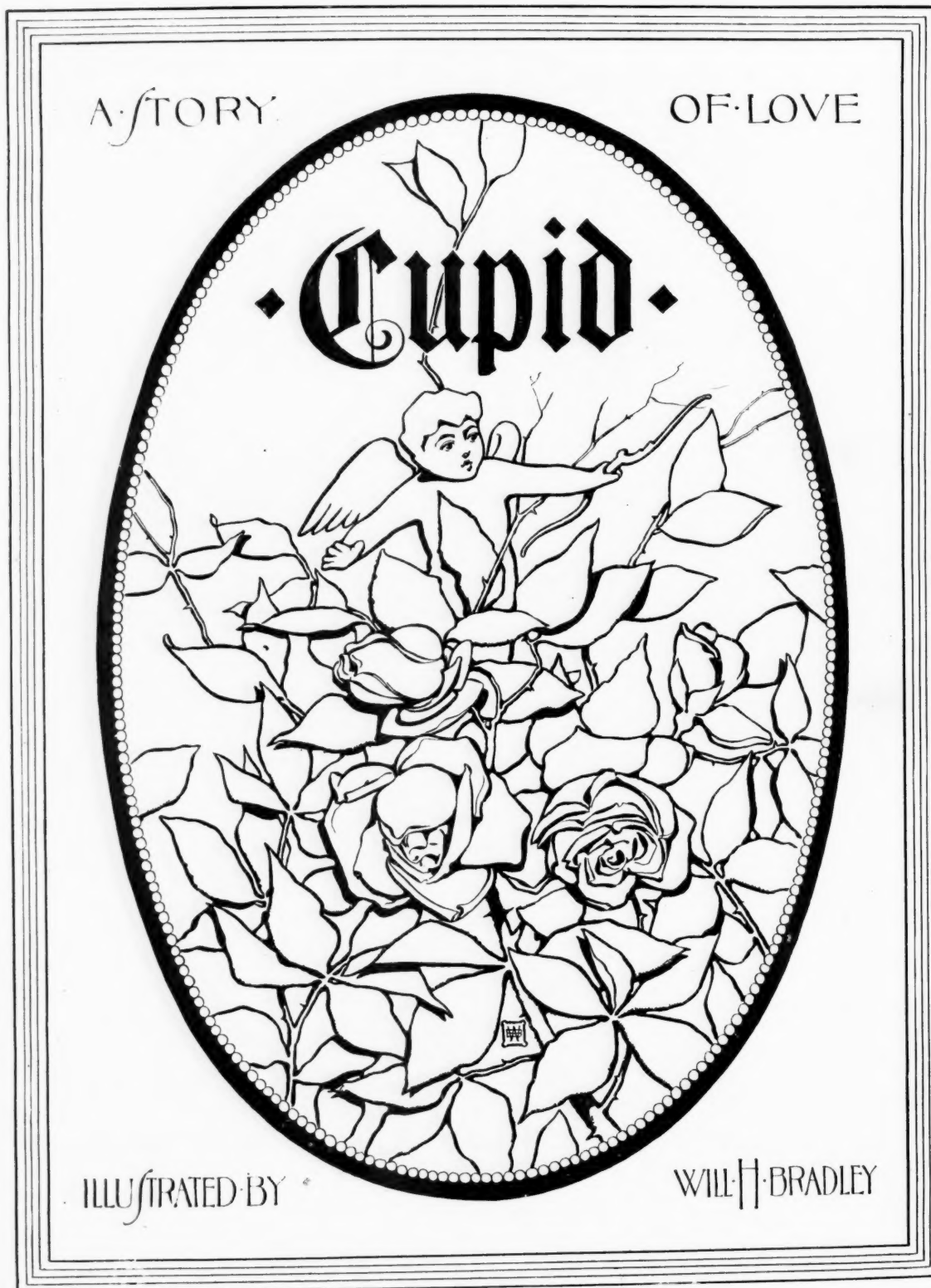
"PEERLESS"
ROLLER
COMPOSITION



"ACME"
ROLLER
COMPOSITION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

ALL THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS FOR CASTING ROLLERS EMPLOYED IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.



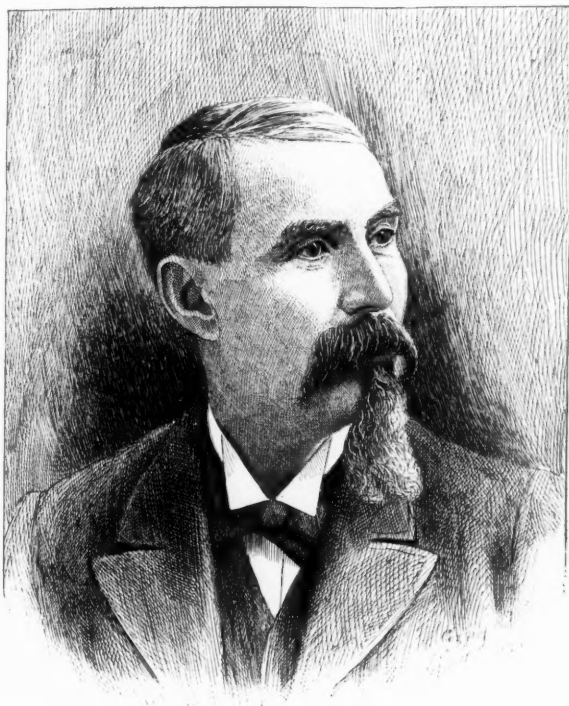
EMBOSSING DESIGN FOR BOOK-COVER.

Specially drawn for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

J. WEST GOODWIN.

Accompanying this we are pleased to present a portrait which is familiar to many of our readers who have had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman, and by this means will acquaint others with him. The following sketch is taken from the *Journalist*, of New York, and is so ably written that we can do no better than print it entire.

"J. West Goodwin is one of the men who have added character and standing to the country press. He is a bright and original thinker, a sharp incisive writer and a man of ideas. He has taken an active interest in the work of the Missouri Editorial Association, and is one of the valued and valuable members of the National Editorial Association. Personally Mr. Goodwin is genial, whole-souled, with a fund of quick wit and original humor which makes



him a most delightful companion. He was born in the town of Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, October 3, 1836. He was named by his parents, who were very ardent methodists, John Wesley, but during his boyhood days he was always known as West Goodwin; hence, when he reached manhood, he wrote his name as above. The advantages for education of the subject of this sketch were very limited, and when less than fourteen years of age, April 21, 1850, he entered the printing office of the *Democratic Union*, published by John A. Haddock, at Watertown, New York, and commenced to learn the printing business. Four months later Mr. Haddock sold his printing establishment, and young Goodwin returned to the farm where he was raised. In the autumn of 1850, Aaron Goodwin, his father, removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in the dairy business. In June, 1851, his son, John Wesley, was stricken with rheumatism, which made him an invalid for a number of years. In November, 1854, he again entered a printing office, this time at the village of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York. A few months later the establishment was moved to Potsdam, in the same county, when it was consolidated with a paper called the *Courier*, and published by Captain Harry C. Fay. Young Goodwin here completed his trade and became a journeyman printer. In 1857 the subject of this sketch left for the West, and stopped at La Fayette, Indiana, where he worked on the *Journal*, first as pressman and subsequently as a compositor. His health failed him. He ceased to work at the case, and engaged in carrying papers, soliciting,

etc., something that would give him more outdoor work than directly at his trade. In 1858, during the exciting Douglas campaign, Goodwin went to Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, and conducted a paper in the interest of the Douglas democracy. After the election he returned to La Fayette and resumed work on the *Journal*, and subsequently on the *Argus*, a weekly paper, of which R. Spicer was editor. In 1859 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and held cases on the *Enquirer*, a daily paper, since dead. He remained there only a short time and returned to the North, going to Liberty, Indiana, in the spring of 1860, where he assisted J. D. Moudy to establish a democratic paper. Three months later he bought out Mr. Moudy, and became sole editor and proprietor of the paper, which he conducted through the campaign in the interest of the democracy and Stephen A. Douglas, who was defeated by Lincoln. In 1861, when the war against the North by the South broke upon the people, Goodwin closed his office and enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment. He was refused, owing to health and physical inability. Subsequently he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, and was refused for the same reason as before by the examining surgeon. He then went to Western Virginia and joined McClellan's army, in the quartermaster's department, and served in different capacities until 1864, when he enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, having then regained his full health. He served in the Army of the Potomac, until the surrender of Lee, part of the time doing duty with his company, and subsequently on detached service in North and South Carolina. The war being over, he was mustered out of service at Richmond, Virginia, on November 1, 1865, and returned to Indiana. He was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Martha Torrence Hunt, near Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1866 he went to Springfield, Missouri, and started the *Press*, issuing the first number on June 1 of that year. The *Press* was the first democratic paper printed south of the Osage River, in Missouri, after the war. He published it a few months, and disposed of it to Messrs. Waddell & Kneeland. In November, 1867, he called Sedalia his home, and determined to establish a printing office there. In May, 1868, he commenced with one small press and a few type to work on Main street, in Sedalia, calling his office the Artemus Ward Printing House. On June 1, 1869, he issued the first number of an independent democratic weekly paper named *Bazoo*. On September 20 of the same year he issued a small *Daily Bazoo*, which has rapidly grown since. The *Sunday Morning Bazoo* was first issued March 23, 1873. He still continues all the *Bazoo* publications, and also operates the largest publishing and job printing establishment in Central Missouri. His paper, which has always been published on an independent basis, is one of the most influential and best-paying provincial journals of Missouri."

WHY DOES SOLID IRON FLOAT ON MOLTEN IRON.

This question, which has puzzled a good many observers, was satisfactorily explained by Doctor Anderson in a recent paper on steel read before the Iron Institute, London. When a piece of solid iron is thrown into a pot of molten iron or steel the solid metal at first sinks, which shows that its volume is less than the melted metal. But soon the solid piece becomes heated, which causes it to expand, its volume is increased, and it rises and floats on the surface of the molten mass. The action is the same both with iron and steel. Mr. Wrightson said:

"The experiment was frequently made by throwing a piece of iron into melted steel. They could see it go down, and might think that it was on account of the impetus which the iron had attained in falling that height, but as a matter of fact if the iron were put upon a fork and lowered, it would go down; but in the course of a few seconds it came up again, and kept on expanding until the piece of iron was a considerable distance above the surface of the metal. Then it decreased in volume, and of course became of the same volume as the molten metal which it joined. Any one could see by the distance that the piece of iron went above the surface that it was of considerably less density than the molten metal."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLATEN PRINTING PRESSES.

BY JOHN THOMSON,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE INLAND PRINTER having kindly offered the use of its columns at various times for the purpose of illustrating any new features relating to presses, it has occurred to the writer, in accepting this privilege, that although it should not be attempted to disguise in any manner the advertising features usual to similar articles, yet enough of the technical side of the subject will be introduced to possibly make this both interesting and instructive; thus in a measure neutralizing its commercial atmosphere, and the following is offered with that purpose in view.

The negative from which the photographic illustration, Fig. 3,

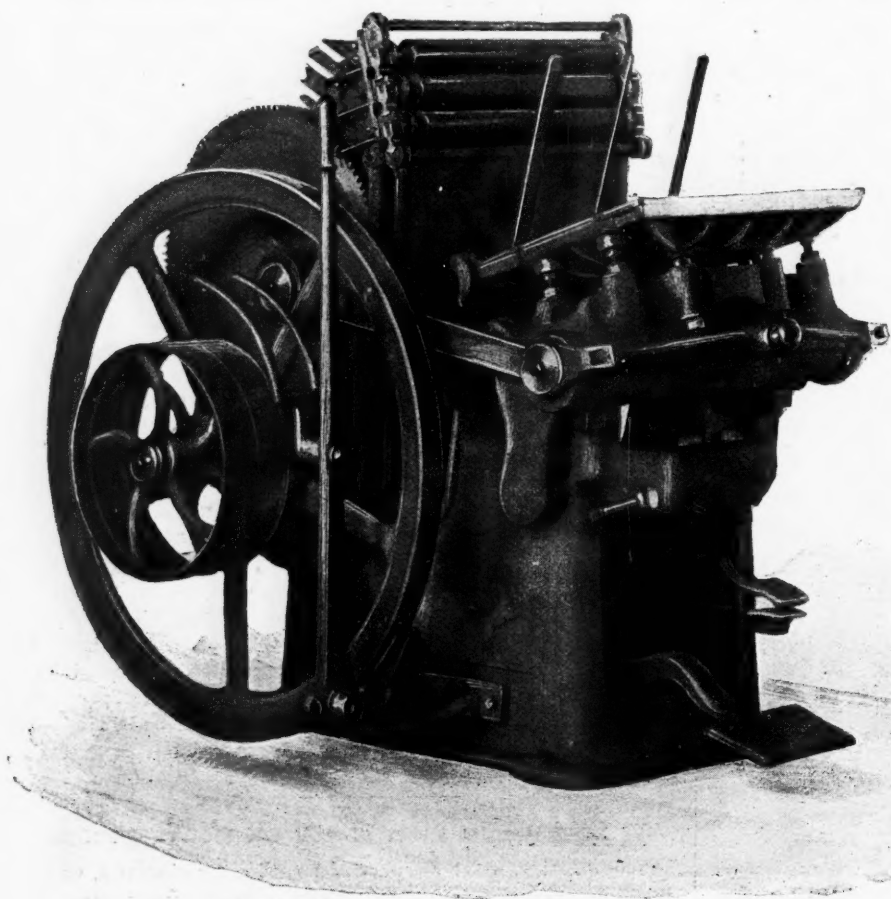


FIG. 3.

was produced, was taken direct from a half-medium "Colt's Armory" printing press, regular Style 1, and is shown to point out two comparatively recent improvements made in this machine.

The first improvement relates to the combined belt-shifter and brake, which, being mounted upon a very heavy bracket attached to the side-frame, makes the entire apparatus of the press self-contained. There is no novelty, broadly considered, in combining belt-shifters with brakes, but there are two new features in this device which, taken with the arrangement and disposal of the parts, together make up a most effective adjunct to the machine, and in which every pressman and feeder will doubtless have special interest. Close inspection of the photo-engraving will show, first, that the iron brake-shoe, which is faced with hard sole-leather, is mounted upon the short bell-crank extension of the hand lever by means of a ball and socket joint, and, second, that the position of the bracket is such, relatively to the fly-wheel, that the brake-shoe makes oblique contact upon the face of the fly-wheel. The

consequence of these two conditions is that the leather-faced shoe is free to perfectly adapt itself to this angular contact (direct contact would be made if the brake were situated under the pulleys), hence resulting in a wedge action; in other words, the effect is to greatly increase the coefficient of friction, and is equal in leverage to a hand lever of several times the length indicated. Therefore, with but a few pounds pressure at the handle, several hundreds of effective pounds may be exerted upon the face of the fly-wheel. In fact, with but one finger, a quarto medium press running at 1,500 impressions an hour, at which rate the fly-wheel makes two and a half revolutions each second, can be stopped within one revolution. The objects aimed at in this arrangement have been fully attained, namely, saving of time in stopping and starting, and reduction of accident liability to forms, press and feeders.

The second improvement consists in the platen motion, or rather to that portion of its movement during which the sheets are withdrawn and fed. The problem presented was, first, to cause the platen to slide to direct, square contact with the types, and to be then rigidly locked to prevent any false movement. This had already been satisfactorily accomplished in our earlier presses. Second, to swing the platen to and from the direct sliding movement without shock or jar, in the easiest manner and quickest time. This had also been reached with marked success by means of the rockers formed below the platen and the controlling cam, shown in the photo-illustration, Fig. 4. Third, to cause the platen to pause, or "dwell," on the out-motion, whereby feeding would be facilitated. This, too, had been obtained with an improvement over older practice, but not with the entire satisfying of the mechanical sense which can alone give rest to the "cranky" mind of progressive engineering. And in a more or less varied experience in mechanical work, I know of no better illustration than that which will now be presented of how a complex problem may often be solved by the most simple means, and that, too, with advantage from every point of view; all converging to the many ways quoted postulate, that sound theory is good practice, although the pace of good theory may often be no easy one to follow.

Figs. 1 and 2 are reproductions from the U. S. patent granted to me for the mechanical movement now under consideration, and are shown because they quite clearly illustrate the detail of the device, comparing the old, Fig. 1, with the new, Fig. 2. This is a method of illustration not generally allowable in the patent office, but was found necessary in this case. The complicated action of the dwell cams, shown in Fig. 1, will not be here described; they are now practically a thing of the past; suffice it to say that when the platen had been swung out to the position indicated by the dotted outline, 40, at the full speed of the cranks, the connecting-rod cams would then act to arrest the motion of the platen, bringing it to a stop, and holding it while the crank pins traveled forward in the slots of the connecting rods. Upon the reverse movement, the cams would act to start its platen, increasing its speed until the rate imparted by the cams equaled that of the cranks, which would then assume control. The practical difficulty was to obtain material which, under the ever increasing demands for higher speeds and heavier presses, would stand the severe duty under all circumstances. The idea then came to mind that if, instead of attempting to bring the platen to a condition of actual rest, it,

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Specimen of half-tone engraving, by the PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 to 71 Park Place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE FIRST!

THE LARGEST!

THE BEST!

Photo Engraving Company,

Nos. 67-71 Park Place,

New York.

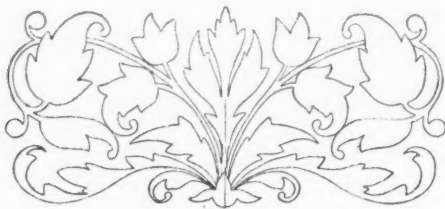
ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES.

WE make a specialty of Half-Tone Work, and refer to the plate on the other side as a specimen of our productions, but do every kind of Engraving.

Send to us for estimates and sample books.

HENRY O'NEILL,
PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH TRIPP,
VICE-PRESIDENT.



JOHN HASTINGS,
TREASURER.

C. S. LAWRENCE,
SECRETARY.

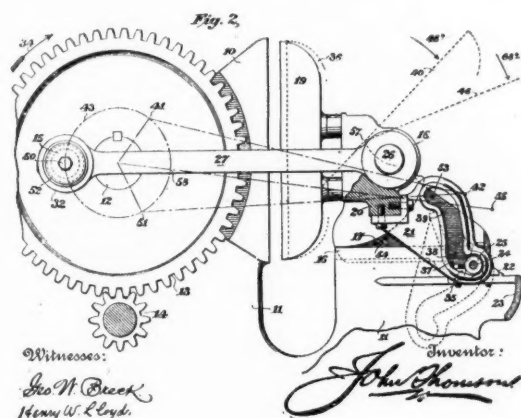
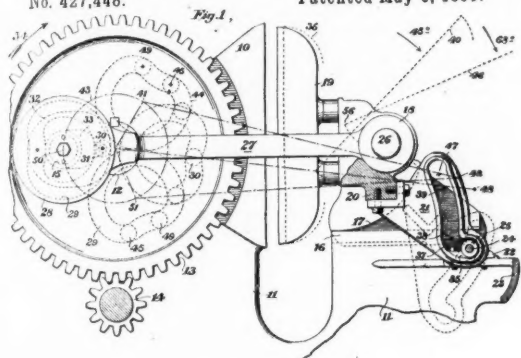
for the same period of time, could be caused to in a measure linger, or "lag," at a speed slower than that of the cranks it would not only present the same opportunity in point of time in which to feed, but a slow and perfectly steady movement would be more conducive to rapid and accurate feeding than a short period of actual rest with a quick action immediately prior and subsequent

(No Model.)

J. THOMSON.
MECHANICAL MOVEMENT.

No. 427,448.

Patented May 6, 1890.



thereto. And precisely this result was reached by simply changing the contour of the controlling cam at 53 of Fig. 2, as also see Fig. 5, so as to produce upon the platen, at its out-motion, a slight slip upon the rockers in a direction contrary to the thrust of the cranks, or while the platen was traveling from position 40 to that of 46. A portion of the first clause of the patent claim is



FIG.

FIG. 4.

really a condensed description of the device, and may be here quoted: "The form and construction of the cam being such as to cause the rockers to slip upon the seats at a rate of speed differential to that of the cranks."

The immediate consequence of this modification was to dispense with two cams, two steel friction rollers, two steel friction

roller pins, two loose gun-metal crank-pin sleeves and the slots in the main connecting rods, while the durability and safe working speed of the platen were increased indefinitely. I purposely use this word "indefinitely," for the reason that I have never heard of a failure during the past year and a half, either in durability or satisfactory performance, at any speed at which the press could be fed. In the case of some heavy cutting and creasing presses I have known over 1,500 impressions an hour to have been made, in which instances the platens and moving parts connected thereto have a total weight of nearly 1,600 pounds, that is to say: without the use of springs or cushions this mass of metal is swung quietly and smoothly through an arc of about sixty degrees every one and two-tenths seconds of time! This could only result from the fact, of which it is a demonstration, that the action is almost theoretically perfect in principle, as it is practically so in its development and mechanical application.

Inspection of the old style cam, Fig. 4, and the new style, Fig. 5, both of which are photo-reproductions from the actual parts, will show how slight was the modification which produced such far-reaching results. The duty required of the cam is very slight, the friction roller alternately traveling along one wall and then on the other. During the instant of the impression the cam performs no function whatever, the lower right-hand extension being recessed as shown to relieve the cam of any strain that might otherwise be transmitted to it.

J. H. BONNELL & CO'S EMBARRASSMENT.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., limited, the old printing ink establishment at 29 Rose street, New York City, has finally yielded to its financial difficulties, and July 17 its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver. This was the direct result of a meeting of the company's directors, held July 16, to consider the advisability of applying for a temporary receiver. Judge C. H. Truax has appointed Herman Ritter to fill this position.

The origin of the company is one of the earliest. J. H. Bonnell & Co. sprung from the old firm, W. D. Wilson & Co., which started in business early in the sixties. J. Harper Bonnell, of the present company, was a firm member of that old firm, and in 1879 bought out the interests of his partners. The present limited corporation was organized in 1886 with a capital of \$200,000, all paid in, and Messrs. Bonnell, Haight and Harper chief owners. At this time this company ranked second in the country in the manufacture of printers' ink. The concern's factory was at Long Island City, where it covered a large area of ground and employed a large number of hands.

About six months ago the company began to experience difficulty. There were large outstanding accounts aggregating many thousands of dollars which it was impossible to collect. On the other hand, over \$250,000 in notes, long overdue, which had been liberally discounted by the banks, were outstanding against the company. C. T. Reynolds, of New York, also had large claims against the company. Suits were brought by this company and the various banks, and as a result judgments aggregating \$10,500 were entered July 17 against Bonnell & Co. This hastened the impending collapse of the company which had threatened for some time.

According to Mr. Harper, the treasurer, however, the company, though undermined by these suits brought, will be able to meet its liabilities. He puts the assets at \$570,000 and the liabilities at \$370,000. This balance in the company's favor will no doubt shrink considerably when a settlement has

been effected, as the company's claims will in many cases have to be settled at a sacrifice.

The officers of the company are J. H. Bonnell, president; Theodore Haight, vice-president; W. D. Harper, treasurer; A. S. Burlingham, secretary; and A. Bonnell. The majority of the stock is held by Messrs. Bonnell, Haight and Harper, their

interest being more than three-fourths of the total stock of the company.

A meeting of the creditors, held July 17, decided to let the company continue in business. Everything will be satisfactorily adjusted in a few weeks, and the many friends of the concern will be glad to know they have overcome their temporary embarrassment.

WINTERS' SHEET PERFECTING PRESS.

Perfecting presses are becoming more and more a necessity as progress is made in printing, and as speed in getting out work is considered more important than it was in former years, printers who can gain this very important point and at the same time lose nothing in the character of work produced are looking about for presses of this description. The press described in this article, and shown in the accompanying outline view, is simple in construction and looks very much like the ordinary stop-cylinder press. The frame is of the regular box pattern, strongly built, and the bed is firmly ribbed, and driven by the well-known crank

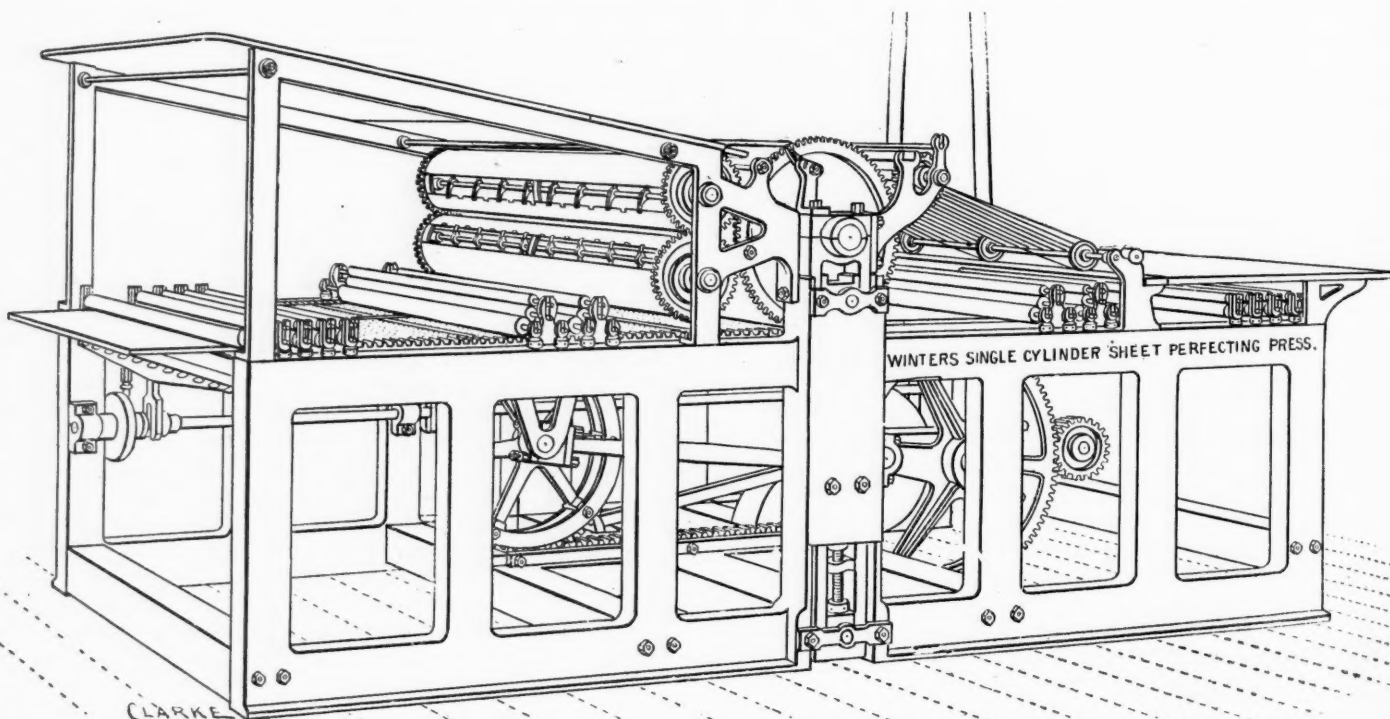
the fly by the delivery cylinder which is also fitted with a set of grippers.

As each form is inked by separate inking apparatus the sheet can be printed in two distinct colors upon opposite sides. The cylinder can be tripped at will or can be entirely thrown off to distribute the ink. The sheet can be of any size, and can be printed upon one side only or upon both sides in one or two colors, as desired.

One of these presses is in operation in the pressroom of the Winters' Printing and Lithographing Company, Springfield, Ohio. The patent on the press was issued July 7, 1891. R. P. Winters is the inventor and patentee and will furnish fuller particulars if any of our readers desire them.

MISSOURI MAY SUPPLY THE WORLD.

Lithographers predict, says the *Chicago Tribune*, that in a few years Missouri will be supplying the world with lithographic stone, just as Bavaria, Germany, has been supplying the world for years.



movement, giving a smooth and rapid motion without the aid of springs and bumpers. The cylinder is geared direct to the bed and reverses with it, thus insuring the perfect register of a stop-cylinder press, and has two impression surfaces and is fitted with two sets of grippers and reel rods. The two reversing cylinders, under the feed board, are each fitted with a set of grippers that take the sheet from the impression cylinder, reverse and deliver it again to the impression cylinder in exact register ready to receive the impression upon the second side at the reverse stroke of bed. A simple offset device prevents all smut or blur. The ink is supplied from fountain at each end of press, the distribution being thoroughly effected by a set of inking devices consisting of a table, feed roller and four distributing rollers with top riders. Four form rollers with vibrating roller and top rider double roll each form.

The sheet is fed to the press in the usual way. The first set of grippers back up and grip the sheet while the cylinder is at rest — the press being on the reversing point. The sheet receives the impression of the first form and is then taken by the reversing cylinders, reversed and delivered to the second set of grippers on the impression cylinder. The sheet upon the return stroke of the bed receives the impression of the second form and is delivered to

This prediction is based on the discovery of the valuable quarry near Hannibal.

Year by year the Bavarian quarry — a single quarry on which the entire world drew — has been less productive, and in a short time its store of the valuable stone will be exhausted. Every year the lithographing industry has paid \$10,000,000 to the owners of the Bavarian quarry. In 1890 the United States imported over thirteen tons of the stone a day. This stone is worth at least \$250 per ton, which would figure up over \$1,000,000 for the year's output. The demand for this stone has been so great that the quarry in Bavaria can no longer supply the trade with material of the first quality, it having been exhausted.

The great value of this stone has caused it to be sought for all over the world, but up to the present time none has been found that contains all the requisities for producing fine lithographs. Stone resembling the lithographic has been found in Italy, Canada, Kentucky, California and Colorado, but when first put to the practical test of lithographing has failed.

The quarry discovered in Missouri covers eighty acres of land, and the stone ranges from 30 to 100 feet deep. Stones taken simply from the outcroppings of the quarry have been sent to lithographers in different parts of the union and tested most

thoroughly in all the various kinds of lithographing—crayon, pen-work, rub-tint, transfer work, and drawings of all kinds—and, it is said, have been pronounced equal to the German stone. For engraving, the most difficult work that is done on stone, it is said to be the best in the world. The best stone today is what is technically called the blue-gray, and it is claimed all the stone in the Missouri quarry is of this variety.

Lithography is one of the most progressive and promising arts of the present age, and the essential basis which supports the art is good lithographic stone. It is today a valuable adjunct to the art preservative. To show its progress in Chicago it may be stated that before the big fire there were eighteen lithographic presses; today there are forty-four, and more being added every month.

The company formed to work the Missouri quarry has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, a controlling interest of which is held by Chicagoans. Machinery costing \$11,000 has been put in for quarrying purposes alone.

THE TYPEFOUNDRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. IV—THE CINCINNATI TYPEFOUNDRY.

The origin of the Cincinnati Typefoundry dates back to 1817—seventy-four years ago. In that year, Oliver Wells—formerly connected with the White Foundry (Farmer, Little & Co.), New York—journeyed by flat boat, with a few boxes of typefounders' tools, to the village of Cincinnati, and established, on lower market, above John P. Foote's grocery, the first letter foundry this side of the Alleghenies. It was not a very extensive concern: a few hand molds, a few roman faces, and a kettle to melt the metal—that was all; but it was sufficient for the demand of the time and the locality. Competition with other foundries was, on account of their great distance and the bad roads, out of the question; and thus it was that, notwithstanding its meager facilities and primitive tools, this foundry was quite able to supply the wants of the printers in its immediate neighborhood. A typecaster's day's work, at that time, was about five pounds of long primer—and very poor stuff it was, too, compared with the productions of the present day; but at that period the printers thereabouts were not so particular as they are nowadays, while the public was satisfied if the print was readable.

The original heads of the enterprise were Oliver Wells, Horace Wells and John White. In 1830 the partnership was changed to a corporation, the stockholders being Elihu White, of New York; Oliver Wells and Nathan Guilford, of Cincinnati. About the same time press building was added to the manufacturing of type—hand presses, of course; for this was only sixteen years subsequent to the appearance of the first cylinder power press in London, England, the invention of one König, a German.

About 1840 a great improvement was introduced, the foundry adopting the Bruce Typecasting Machine, by the aid of which one man was enabled to do as much as could be done by six men with hand molds, turning out, besides, a better quality of work.

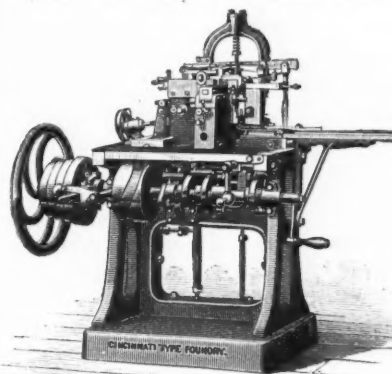
After the retirement of Oliver Wells, in 1833, the management passed into the hands of his oldest son, Horace, who died in 1851, and was succeeded by Lemuel T. Wells. The latter, in 1861, transferred the business to Charles Wells, who, assisted by Henry Barth and William P. Hunt, managed the concern until his death, May 10, 1885. These latter have remained, since that time, the officers of the company, as president and treasurer respectively.

In 1861 a very dark period in the business life of their city affected them severely. All their business relation with the South was paralyzed by the war, while, in the North, lead was used for making bullets—not for type; in fact, there was no business doing at all. But they were not idle during this period of depression. They knew that everything—even a war—must come to an end, at some time; and so, having no outside business to attend to, they gave their undivided attention to internal affairs, and bent their entire strength and energy to the task of bringing their facilities, mechanical and artistic, if possible, to a higher standard than those of their competitors. This was a hard and tedious

undertaking, but they succeeded, and, in ten years, reorganized the whole foundry. From that time on all their productions have ranked with the best, and the local concern of former years has become a base of supplies for printers all over the world. Cincinnati type and machines are found in England, France, Australia, South and North America—in the latter from Maine to Mexico, from New York to San Francisco.

The progress made has not been confined to letter making, but extends to all other branches; printers' and typefounders' machinery has received equal attention, and from the small beginning—the building of hand presses—has been developed one of the best machine shops in the West. Their specialty in this department has, of course, been the manufacture of printers' tools. In 1853, they built some of the first platen job presses; in 1855, the first cylinder presses west of the Alleghenies; in 1860, the well-known and never excelled Nonpareil presses. The first color (chromatic) press was also their own invention, with many other novelties, which cannot be specified within the limits of this article. Their principle, in all their transactions, has always been to make the most serviceable articles in preference to cheap ones, believing that good work at fair prices will—if slowly, yet surely—win in the long run. Consumers are best convinced of the value of goods by their usefulness; therefore, though it sometimes happens that a poor, inferior article, by means of persistent advertising, drumming, etc., appears to be in the lead, its success is only temporary, and the genuine article gets ahead entirely on its own merits.

One of their very latest improvements is the complete type-casting machine (patented January 24, 1888) as shown in the



accompanying cut. Several machines of a similar description have already been built in Europe, but they are not adapted to the wants of the American type-founders, who have to furnish their customers with harder, better and more correct type than is considered necessary by their brethren on the other

side of the Atlantic. The European machine being altogether worthless for their purpose, they set to work themselves to make a machine capable of answering their requirements, and they succeeded. Their machines turn out type absolutely correct, mathematically, and they can cast metal superior, in hardness and durability, to any used heretofore. Besides this, the quantitative capacity of their machines is at least fifty per cent higher than that of the foreign ones. At first they had but a limited number of machines running, which they used in casting material needed for tabular work, which, as all are aware, requires the utmost accuracy, but now they have a sufficient number to cast all their book type by the new method.

Besides manufacturing type, the company keep on hand a large assortment of printing presses and printers' supplies generally, as well as inks.

THE first printing press in this country was set up in Harvard in 1639, and W. Lewis Frazer, the artist lecturer, finds that the first American-made illustration appeared in Tully's Almanac of Boston in 1698. Increase Mather's "Ichabod," published in 1703, contained an American copperplate portrait, and from 1720 books were regularly illustrated in this country by American workmen. Mr. Fraser says he has every reason to believe that Benjamin Franklin was an engraver either on wood or type metal. If that is so, then three men who figured conspicuously in our revolutionary war were illustrators. Paul Revere was a copperplate engraver; Isaiah Thomas, the printer who distinguished himself at Lexington, was another, and Franklin was the third.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Seven hundred editors attended the National Editorial Convention at St. Paul, which opened on July 14, the city being gay with decorations in honor of the occasion, the newspaper offices as a matter of course putting on gala attire.

The convention was held in the Grand Opera House, the delegates being seated by states in the main body of the house, which was beautifully decorated, a conspicuous adjunct being the association's American flag that on the Fourth of July, 1889, was flaunted on the summit of the Eiffel Tower to kiss the breezes of a sister republic.

President E. W. Stephens having called the convention to order, Archbishop Ireland invoked the divine blessing in an eloquent prayer, and the committees being appointed, Governor Merriam, Mayor Smith and Senator Davis welcomed the visitors, the latter in a most eloquent address. President Stephens responded, amid frequent bursts of applause, in his usual graceful and scholarly manner. The afternoon was spent in a drive around the city and suburbs. Among the numerous telegrams received during the morning, the following was read before the body and received with much applause:

CHICAGO, July 15, 1891.

E. W. Stephens, President National Editorial Association, Grand Opera House, St. Paul, Minn.:

THE INLAND PRINTER tenders congratulations and most cordial greetings to the delegates of the National Editorial Association in convention assembled. May the deliberations result in benefit to the nation, and the hospitalities of the Twin Cities be ever a pleasant memory to each delegate.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, President.

In the evening President E. W. Stephens delivered the annual address, in which he congratulated his hearers upon "this the largest assemblage of journalists ever witnessed," and upon the fact that "the newspapers of the United States are the most eloquent expressions of its freedom and progress." Following, A. H. Seigfried, of New York City, eastern business manager of the Chicago *Daily News*, read a paper entitled "Criticism of the Counting Room," full of helpful thoughts.

Wednesday's morning session was taken up in speeches and addresses. Andrew Patullo, of Woodstock, Ontario, president of the Canadian Press Association, thanked the association for the invitation extended to the Canadian press and invited delegates to the next annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association. The first address of the morning was made by J. W. Scott, manager of the Chicago *Herald*, on the management of a metropolitan daily, which was listened to with the closest attention. Mr. Scott gave ready replies to all the numerous questions asked him during his informal talk. Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga *Times*, followed with a paper entitled "The Interior Daily."

In the afternoon the delegates left by train for a visit to Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls.

At the evening session the subject of "Interior Dailies" was discussed by Hon. George D. Perkins, of the Sioux City (Ia.) *Journal*, followed briefly on the same subject by Mr. Gibbs, of the Norwalk (Ohio) *Reflector*. The relative merits of "boiler plates" and Associated Press dispatches for evening newspapers were discussed, and Col. J. A. Hoyt, editor of the Greenville (S. C.) *Courier*, gave a bright address on "The Country Weekly."

Thursday morning, the 16th, the first speaker in the discussion on the weekly newspaper was E. L. Martin, of the *Mississippian*, Jackson, Miss., followed by J. W. Shannon, editor of the *Huronite*, of Huron, and ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin. Dr. Hunter, of the Lawrenceburg *Indian Register*, read a paper on "The Secular Press; Its Power for Good and Evil," being followed by A. Frank Richardson, of New York, who ably defended the advertising agent.

The treasurer's report was read at the afternoon session, showing a balance of \$271.11 from last year, and a total of cash in hand of \$1,685.61. It was accepted with applause.

Theodore L. De Vinne's paper on "The Mechanical Department" was read by E. W. Fletcher, Mr. De Vinne being unable to attend the convention.

W. H. Hills, of the *Writer*, read an interesting paper on the "Editorial Department," which the Hon. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., in the discussion which followed, said was practically the whole newspaper. Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, of Boston, closed the afternoon with a paper on "Woman's Interest in Journalism."

During the afternoon the ladies were treated to a trip to White Bear Lake, going out on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad in time to witness a special regatta arranged for their benefit, and returning in time to enjoy the reception given by Gov. Merriam at the Capitol, and a second and later reception at the rooms of the St. Paul Press Club. The local newspaper men were assisted in this reception by the Minnesota Press Association.

President Stephens announced, during the afternoon, the following committee to visit the World's Fair Commissioners and arrange with them regarding the newspaper exhibit: Major Bundy, of Chicago; R. M. Woods, of Illinois; Owen Scott, of Illinois; J. A. Bossler, of Indiana, and J. A. Schlieser, of New York.

Friday, July 17, the last day of the association, was confined to the reports of committees and the election of officers. The legislative committee recommended that active steps be taken to secure such legislation as will repeal the present law which permits the government to print return requests on envelopes. The resolutions adopted tendered the thanks of the association to the railway officials, the citizens of St. Paul, and all who had taken part in the entertainment of the visitors. The new officers elected are as follows: President, W. S. Cappeller, of Ohio; first vice-president, B. B. Price, of Wisconsin; second vice-president, T. Sambola Jones, of Louisiana; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, of Illinois; financial secretary, William Kennedy, of Pennsylvania; recording secretary, Miss Virginia Clay, of Alabama; treasurer, A. H. Lowrie, Elgin, Ill. At night the convention was royally entertained by St. Paul at Lake Minnetonka, where the festivities lasted until long after midnight.

FROM COLONEL LAMBERT.

Colonel Lambert has the following in the *Typographical Journal* of July 15:

HOUSTON, Tex., June 18.—As the members of the board will remember, I was compelled to leave Boston before the labors of the late convention had been completed. Anent this, the following paragraph from the Houston *Post* of yesterday will suffice:

"At 8 o'clock this morning, at Christ Church, Rev. C. M. Beckwith will join in wedlock Mr. J. M. Golledge and Miss Bertie Lambert. The young people will take the 9 o'clock Central train for Ardmore, Indian Territory, their future home. They are to be mutually congratulated upon this auspicious event, when a most worthy young man and a lady of inestimable worth are to be united by ties that will bind them willing captives for life, and the wishes for their continued happiness that on all hands go out to them are not idle and meaningless, but come from the hearts of loving relatives and friends. May their lives be happy and peaceful, with a full measure of all that is good."

The readers of the *Journal*, I am persuaded to believe, will indulge a little of "papa's pride" when he gives a retrospective view of all parties to the above happy union: Mr. and Mrs. Golledge, parents of the groom, were married in this city, as also were the mother of the bride and the writer. Mrs. Golledge (*nee* Montgomery) and Mrs. Lambert (*nee* Black) were companions and schoolmates at a time when their future husbands were pasting their strings at 65 cents a thousand in Galveston and Houston, respectively. Their marriages were only a few months apart. Mr. Golledge, Jr., and Miss Bertie were each the first born to their respective parents, this city being their birthplace. In 1873-4, while Mr. Golledge, Sr., was publishing the *Daily Advance* in the city of Waco, the writer was carrying a hump-backed rule on the *Daily Examiner* in the same city, and during those days their children were playmates, and no doubt it was then the tender feeling sprang up in their young hearts, ripened into love as the years advanced, and in the presence of many relatives and warm friends yesterday morning, while standing at God's holy altar, this young couple consummated the full fruition of "love's young dream."

Mr. Golledge, *per se*, is at present president of Houston Union, No. 87, and day foreman of the *Post*, while the writer is hustling to keep up with the boys as a sub on the same paper.

"All's well that ends well." Fraternally,

WILL LAMBERT.

THE INLAND PRINTER extends its cordial congratulations and good wishes to the happy pair.

OUR DESIGNS.

WITH the advent of process engraving the demand upon the versatility of designers has increased in proportion with the greater facility in transferring their ideas to the printed page. Prior to the invention of process engraving, however, the talent and ingenuity of these artists were considerably exercised, and are at the present time, in the production of type faces and borders, combining originality, beauty and utility. In the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the suggestion to typefounders, submitted by Mr. Will H. Bradley, was received with marked favor by our readers, and

we are enabled this month to present in the colored insert another suggestion from the same artist that contains in an eminent degree the three qualities we have named as the criterions of merit. The originality and beauty of the faces offered are without question, and taken in combination with the lanceolate or laurel border design the *tout ensemble* has a delicacy and finish that will commend itself to the discriminating critic. To anticipate criticisms upon the applicability of the examples shown, it may be well to state that no degree of elaboration has been attempted by the artist in this regard. The general effect can be produced in various ways.

The book-cover design "Cupid" is intended for embossing upon a steel-gray or blue-gray linen book cover, the outside border and the wording to be in gold with the balance in white ink. The chasteness and elegance of the design thus exemplified instances in some degree the delicacy of taste and just discernment displayed by Mr. Bradley in the treatment of his subjects.

TYPOTHETÆ NOTES.

At a special meeting of the New Haven (Conn.) Typothetæ on June 22 the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Typothetæ, to be held in Cincinnati the coming fall: C. S. Morehouse, L. L. Morgan, George M. Adkins, John B. Carrington, John N. Near; alternates: W. H. Lee, W. H. Marigold, R. S. Peck, J. M. Emerson, E. B. Sheldon. At the same meeting the following vote was passed: "Resolved, That the state of the printing business in Connecticut at the present time is such that the New Haven Typothetæ is unanimously opposed to any reduction in the hours of labor."

At a meeting of the typothetæ of Omaha, held May 5, the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Klopp; vice-president, Harry Burkley; secretary and treasurer, Julius T. Festner. Executive Committee—Samuel Rees, M. H. Redfield, E. W. Bartlett. Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, at Cincinnati, October 20, 1891—Delegates: Samuel Rees, Henry Gibson, Julius T. Festner, John Campbell, Frank Hammond; alternates: M. H. Redfield, Daniel Shelley, George B. Eddy, Harry Burkley, John Rosicky.

THE St. Louis Typothetæ, in common with many other branches of the National Typothetæ, has adopted resolutions deciding to oppose the granting of the nine-hour day, should it be demanded.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following: "A little instance came to my notice lately quite like some that I have read in THE INLAND PRINTER. On account of a fire and the accompanying wetting, an afternoon daily of 3,000 circulation was obliged to put out its presswork for a month. The proprietors of the job office which did the work figured that the work was worth \$6 a day to them, but in a spirit of neighborly accommodation sent in a bill for \$4.50 per day. Their surprise can be imagined when the bill was returned as exorbitant. They at once offered to leave the matter to disinterested printers for settlement, but this was declined and the bill finally paid, the proprietor remarking as he did so, that he would be glad to do such a job for \$3. Fifty cents a thousand, two sets of forms!"

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Business in general has not been and is not now very good, and the prospects until the fall are not very flattering. All the job offices with a few exceptions have been quite slack.

On June 19 a new monthly journal made its appearance under the name of the *Building Association Record*, having as its editor Elliott C. Bennett. Its name denotes its objects in life and it is a neat, readable sheet.

The partnership which has existed between Claus & Barclay for the past sixteen months has been mutually dissolved and Jacob Claus will continue the business at the same locality. They have given special attention to fine printing since embarking in business and had built up a nice trade. Mr. Barclay, we understand, retired because of poor health and intends to recuperate for a time.

The goodwill, printing materials of all kinds, including presses, of the *Daily Price Current*, a financial paper which has been published by Pritchard & Scott for a number of years past, was recently purchased by the *Post-Dispatch*, who have incorporated its business and reports into its daily evening edition. The materials and presses have been disposed of by the *Post-Dispatch* in small lots to different printers.

The June edition of the *Chaperone* came to hand filled to a great extent by the literary productions of local authors. The journal is kept up to the high standard which it adopted in the first issue.

A Mergenthaler typesetting machine has been introduced into the composing room of the *Star-Sayings* and is giving reasonably good satisfaction so far. There was a good deal of difficulty experienced in coming to terms as to compensation for the operators, but finally a scale satisfactory to the management and the Typographical Union was arrived at. We anxiously await the results of this first machine in the city.

Typographical Union No. 8, at its meeting in June, voted to put in a typesetting machine of a standard make for the purpose of instructing its members in its use, recognizing that soon the typesetting machine will be a fixture in most of the daily papers at least. The plan met with scarcely any objection.

John Quinn, who had been the foreman of the composing room for the Buxton & Skinner Printing and Stationery Company, was recently discovered to be short in his accounts with the firm. It seems that he had been making out the weekly pay-roll and been returning time for persons who had not put in the time, and which money was appropriated by the foreman. The firm took the charitable view of the case and no prosecution followed, and now there is a new foreman. The amount involved was in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars.

At recent elections in the chapels at the *Globe-Democrat* and the *Post-Dispatch* the result was that Lew H. Bird was chosen chairman, C. W. Ferguson secretary, and Len Thomas constable, of the *Globe-Democrat* chapel, and James McGuire chairman of the *Post-Dispatch* chapel. Both elections were very spirited and much rivalry existed.

The *Star-Sayings* was awarded the city printing for the coming year after two bids had been advertised by the city authorities, the first bids having been rejected. The bids as accepted were: 2½ cents per line for newspaper publication, 85 cents per page for the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly, \$1.00 per page for pamphlet work and 55 cents per page for the proceedings of the Board of Public Improvements.

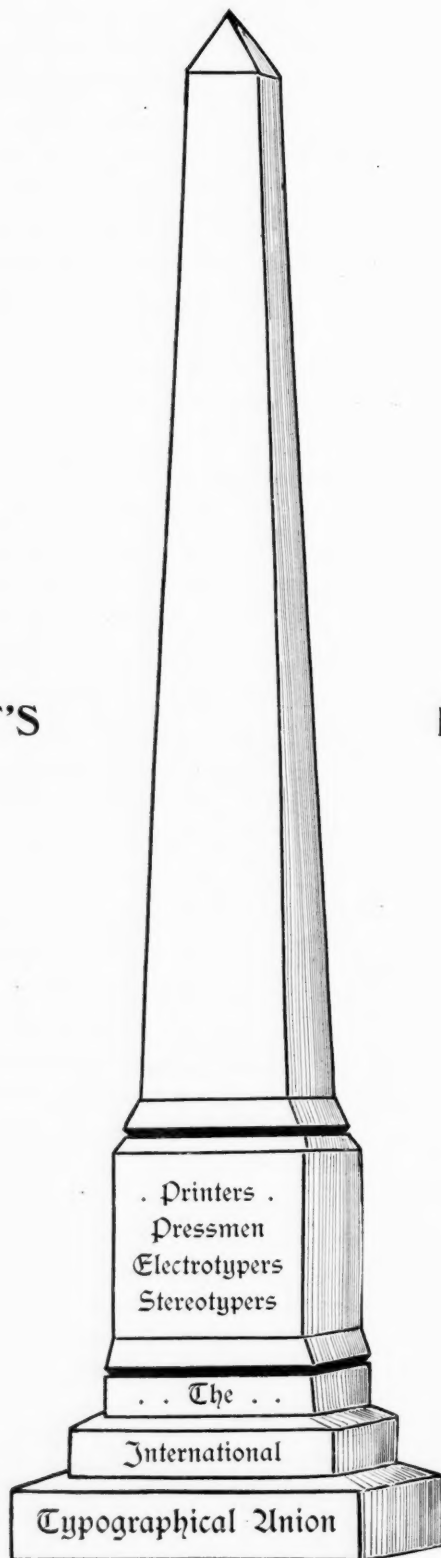
Christian Wissman, a long-established and well-known stationer and bookbinder, with place of business at 328 Market street, died during the early part of the month and his body was cremated on the 9th. His wife will conduct his business.

The Missouri School Book Company, capital \$100,000, was incorporated under the laws of this state, on July 12. The stockholders are C. B. Woodward, 3,000 shares, and James C. Jones and W. B. Manny, 3,500 shares each.

William Wilson, who has for many years conducted the *Mechanic and Tradesman*, more recently located at 926 North Broadway, has been missing for the past month and no one is aware of his whereabouts.

OUR CRAFT'S

BUNKER HILL.



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Made by H. C. Hansen, typefounder, 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts. Designed by E. P. Britt.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE *London Phonographer* is a new venture by Mr. John Bassett, editor and publisher, the initial number appearing in June last. It has every appearance of success, and is bright, newsy and handsome.

THE Electricity Newspaper Company, Chicago, got out the first number of *Electricity* on July 22. It is well printed, and it seems to have a long-felt want to fill, in that it aims to cover its field in a popular and practical way as well as technically. Mr. J. W. Dickerson, formerly of the *Western Electrician*, is the editor.

THE *American Pressman* for July has a fine half-tone portrait of Mr. L. F. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, winner of the L. K. Bingham award for fine printing. Mr. Gibbons is foreman of the pressroom of the printers of *Paper and Press*. Mr. T. J. Hawkins' energy and ability are well displayed in the pages of the *Pressman*.

THE printers of the United States have reason to be proud of the typographical appearance of the various monthly publications of the present day, and among these handsome periodicals none is more welcome to our table than *Paper and Press*. The high grade of its typography and the admirable technical articles render it an essential to every printer.

AS NOTED in our June issue, we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., publishers of the *British Printer* for the eleventh volume of "The Printers' International Specimen Exchange." Mr. Hilton, the compiler of the work, is to be congratulated on the result of his labors, and the publishers are deserving of the highest credit for the admirable manner, in binding, etc., in which they have sustained the beauties of the compilation. We note but three firms contributing from the United States. The richness in coloring of the German contributions is admirable. The French display, not very numerous, is good, and the British in the majority have some fine specimens, and some that have no excuse for being in the book.

A BENEFACTOR whose life has been one long history of cheerful giving, whose friends are numbered among both the highest and the humblest of the earth, of whom none are too exalted to be glad to call so good a man "friend," and none, however humble, afraid that their regard is without estimation. Such is George W. Childs, whose "Recollections," now published in book form, lies before us. The subjects contained in the book are: The Stratford-upon-Avon Memorial Fountain, The Memorial Windows to Herbert, Cowper and Milton, The Andrews and Ken Reredos, and The Printers' Banquet, comprising a handsome volume of over four hundred pages. The "Recollections" first appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1889, and attracted a widespread interest and favorable comment from the press, an earnest wish being universally expressed for their appearance in a more permanent form, which has now been fulfilled. All who revere the founder of the Printers' Home will have the deepest interest in this pleasantly written and handsomely printed book. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, have in preparation a new standard English dictionary, advance sheets of which have been recently circulated. In size of pages and typographical appearance it will closely resemble the Century dictionary, embodying many new principles in lexicography, and containing nearly 2,200 pages with over 4,000 special illustrations, and 200,000 words—70,000 more, it is claimed, than any other dictionary. Theodore W. Hunt, professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, of Princeton, says of it: "The Century is a lexicographical luxury. Yours will be the English People's Word Book." It has received praise from the most eminent scholars of the day, but what especially attracts us is the serious attempt to solve the perplexing problem of compounds, which department is in the hands of Mr. F. Horace Teall, who for years has been doing similar work on the Century Dictionary. Among the editors the names of such eminent scholars as Professor Shaler of Harvard, Professor Theodore N. Gill, Professor Simon Newcomb and

Professor Huxley are to be found, and there is no doubt of the accuracy and thoroughness of the work. The price of the dictionary when issued will be \$12, with a reduction to \$7 for advance subscriptions.

A POPULAR LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Edward Everett Hale. G. L. Howe & Co., Chicago, publishers.

Most opportune in meeting the awakened public interest, the publication of this book will be received with appreciation by those who desire to brush up their historical knowledge by the persual of a pleasantly written narrative. The work is in a handy and convenient form and contains 320 pages.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A BARBER? and Other Papers. By E. Murray Day. Press of E. M. Day, 121 W. Fifteenth street, New York. 34 pages, 10 cents.

The ingenious arguments contained in the pamphlet are well written and are the work evidently of one who will be a formidable rival of Mr. Donnelly: The excuse for the existence of the work seems to be in the motto on the cover, "Some things can be proved as well as others."

POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY. For the Use of Students of Medicine. By Professor Ch. Gatchell, M. D., of the University of Michigan. Era Publishing Company, Chicago. Price \$2.

This valuable little work contains ten thousand words, including all the essential terms used in medicine and the allied sciences. It has over three hundred elegantly printed pages, gilt edged and rounded corners, neatly bound in morocco. Invaluable in the proofroom as well as to the profession.

ARTICLES ON CASES OF INTOXICATION RELATED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES. By Elijah Rawson.

This neat volume of one hundred and fifty-two pages is the work of a well-known Milwaukee printer, and reveals a close study of the Scriptures. The interpretation of the word "intoxication" is taken in its broadest sense and additional light is thrown upon many obscure passages. The work had the commendation of the late Bishop Welles, of Milwaukee, and many eminent divines. Price 50 cents each, five copies \$2.00. E. Rawson, 405 Florida street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING. Part 2. Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 and 128 Duane Street, New York.

The installments of this valuable work are being received with increasing favor. The amount of information contained in the numbers received, and the concise treatment of the subjects, are without parallel in the printing textbooks. The article on "Bookkeeping" exhausts nearly three pages and should be read by every employing printer. Short biographies of prominent printers are included in the work and will be of absorbing interest and utility. An example of the manner of explanation of any subject may be given: After the definition of the word "Brevier," the author says: "It is called *petit texte* in French, *Petit* or *Jungfer* in German, *brevier* in Dutch and *testino* in Italian." The work can only be obtained by subscribers to the *American Book-maker*, who will receive the parts as issued without extra charge.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. N. T., Joliet, Ill. In a set of resolutions should the word "whereas" at the commencement of the paragraphs preliminary to the resolution be set in small capitals, and should the word "resolved" before the wording of the resolution be in italics. Is it the duty of the foreman to follow the instructions of the proof-reader in such matters. *Answer.*—We answer affirmatively to all three questions.

E. R. M., Paw Paw, Mich. Should points of punctuation be inside or outside quotation marks. I invariably see the comma and period placed before the quotation marks, but notice other punctuation marks are treated both ways. *Answer.*—The rule generally followed, and as given in Bigelow's handbook of punctuation, is as follows: "In quoting words or sentences the period and comma always come before (or rather under) the closing quotation mark; but the interrogation or exclamation, the colon or semicolon should come before or after the quotation mark according as it is a part of the quotation or not."

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE book departments of nearly all the large offices are at a complete standstill.

WALTER HAWES, proofreader, of the *Morning News*, has returned from his vacation.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS was elected chairman of the *Herald* chapel at its last quarterly meeting.

WILLIAM OLDS is the collector of the Herald Relief Society, and reports that society as flourishing.

JOHN CANTWELL presides over the *Inter Ocean* chapel, and is assisted by Frank Radeker as secretary.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM D. HOARD, of Wisconsin, has become the editor of the agricultural department of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

THE new relief society of the *Herald* — the Franklin — has now over one hundred members. This society is but two months old.

THE following officers preside over the *Times* chapel: Chairman, H. B. Gimmell; secretary, Otto Coleson; treasurer, Louis La Croix.

GEORGE McNAMARA, formerly employed at Stromberg & Allen's, has accepted a lucrative position in a Kansas City printing establishment.

THE ticket departments of the book and job offices are working their forces overtime to answer the requirements of summer excursions on the several railroads.

THE Trades and Labor Assembly honored Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, by choosing Mark Mitchell secretary at its semi-annual election a short time since.

SECRETARY-TREASURER McEVoy, of No. 16, reports eighty cards as having been deposited during the last month. For the same period eighty-five were withdrawn.

THE Town of Lake Union, No. 74, has been merged into Chicago Typographical Union, in accordance with the action of last session of the International Typographical Union.

THE remains of John J. Hand, formerly employed on the *Herald*, were laid to rest in Calvary, July 14, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and members of No. 16.

"ROBERT S. HATCHER has drifted into newspaper work and is now on the *Chicago Tribune* staff," says the *La Fayette* (Ind.) *Journal*, and predicts a bright future for the talented linguist.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Oleson, Barnard & Stolz, engravers, 113 Adams street, Chicago, for electros of examples in the article on "Practical Presswork," on pages 956 and 957 of this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE membership of No. 16 has increased very rapidly during the past year, and is now over two thousand. This makes Chicago's union the second largest in the country, No. 6 of New York being very near the five thousand mark.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL, head proofreader of the *Chicago Herald*, is, according to letters received from him, having a "real good time" in Scotland. He will return to his desk within a few days, and be tendered a welcome reception by his colleagues.

EX-PRESIDENT FULLERTON now devotes his time to coaching and encouraging his baseball colts, the *Tribune* nine, who are struggling manfully to win the printers' championship. The *Times*, *Post-Herald* and *News* nines, however, lead the *Tribunes* in the championship race.

PRESIDENT PRESCOTT, of the International Typographical Union, to whom was referred the question on the standard of type manufactured for the *Detroit Tribune* by Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, has rendered a decision adverse to the Typographical Union.

SLASON THOMPSON, owner of a printing office at 180 Monroe street, has filed a bill against D. H. Talman and the Midland Company. He alleges they charged him usurious interest and induced him to buy stock of the Midland Company, which was worthless. In April, 1890, he borrowed \$5,000, and although, he

says, he has paid more than is legally due he fears that judgment may be entered on an outstanding note.

THE new Chicago directory is not a volume over which the New York book reviewers will go into ecstasies, but it nevertheless is a most interesting work. Its stories are all short, but have all a literary and business merit, and there are so many of them that they occupy over three thousand pages.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, held its regular monthly meeting Sunday, July 26, which was largely attended. Many important matters were taken up and disposed of, among them being the nine-hour proposition, the fifty-nine-hour law, the machine committee report, and the report of the committee on arbitration with the Newspaper Association. The Committee on Allied Trades was ordered to take into consideration the practicability of organizing a printing trades council, which will report at the next meeting. An effort was made to rescind the action of the previous meeting with reference to a parade on Labor Day with the Trades and Labor Assembly, but the union again decided to take part in the parade of that organization. Ten new members were initiated, and the receipts for the last month were large.

A PARTY of pressmen, representing the leading newspapers of St. Louis, visited Chicago early in July. Among the number were: James O. Smith, of the *Republic*; Joseph Curtin, of the *Globe-Democrat*; Burt Allen, of the *Post-Dispatch*, and W. C. Sheldon, of the *Sunday Sayings*. These gentlemen were on business connected with their respective newspapers, and to look into the improvements being made on the great Chicago dailies, notably the *Herald*, the *Evening Post* and the *Daily News*, all of which are supplied with the best modern improvements in mechanical devices for the prompt and rapid production of morning and evening papers. The visitors named are at the top of their profession and were agreeably surprised at the improvements in machinery witnessed. They were royally entertained by their fellow-craftsmen, and enjoyed themselves hugely. John Claus, Frank D. Colburn, Millard F. Bingham, Charles M. Moore, Irving Stone of the *Daily News*, Joseph Bichl of the *Herald* and *Post*, John Mangan of the *Inter Ocean*, R. F. Sullivan of THE INLAND PRINTER, John Leander of the National Printing Company, Michael Kiley of Poole Bros., Martin Knowles formerly with Knight & Leonard Company, Mr. McKenzie of Samuel Bingham's Sons, James Rowe, machinist, Mr. Gaussman and other gentlemen representing R. Hoe & Co., Charles Nibbe, J. G. Van Horn and Philip Masterson of the *Tribune* were among the entertainers.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE Michigan State Press Association held its annual meeting at Kalamazoo in July.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association's nineteenth annual outing at Atlantic City was as usual a pronounced success in interest and enjoyment.

THE West Texas Press Association held its semi-annual meeting at Baird on July 14. The mayor turned the town over to the delegates and a grand good time resulted.

A PRESS club has been formed at Chautauqua, New York, which gives promise of being a source of much pleasure as well as of much value to the members of the press located there.

THE Upper Des Moines Editorial Association convened for a three days' session in Fort Dodge, Iowa, on July 9. About fifty editors were in attendance and a pleasant and profitable session was held.

THE Woman's Press Club of New York is making arrangements for building an apartment house for professional women. There will be suites of rooms arranged for co-operative housekeeping, and a restaurant will be run for those who prefer boarding.

A CALL has been issued for a national convention of the American Trade Press Association, to be held in Boston August 27. This association was organized only a year ago, but its membership already includes nearly all of the more prominent trade

THE INLAND PRINTER.



CUPID BREAKING HIS BOW.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph of painting, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co.,
175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

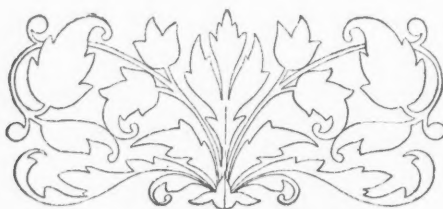
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.



PHOTO-ENGRAVING,
ZINC ETCHING,
HALF-TONE ENGRAVING,
WOOD ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING,

175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

We are prepared to execute promptly all orders for any of the above classes of work. Our facilities are unexcelled. We make a specialty of Process and Half-Tone Work. Notice plate on the other side, as a specimen of our productions.



journals published in the United States. Applications to the number of forty are now on file, and will be acted upon at the convention. A trade journal exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, is one of the important subjects that will receive special attention.

MEMBERS of the Georgia Weekly Press Association arrived in New York July 16 on a sightseeing trip and enjoyed themselves as only newspaper men can when they have a chance to lay down their pens and give themselves up to the luxury of doing nothing for a few days.

It is announced that, owing to the continued serious illness of President Rufus Shoemaker, of the Northern California Press Association, the meeting of that organization projected to be held in Grass Valley in September will not be held there, Mr. Shoemaker feeling that he cannot under the circumstances make the arrangements he would desire.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE WEEKLY UNION, Sheridan, Arkansas. Sample copy of the paper. It is a ghastly freak.

L. C. CHILDS & SON, Utica, New York. Advertising booklet in colors. Admirable in design, and well and tastefully executed.

W. G. SAMSBURY, Montague, Michigan. Letterheads and bill-heads, which, considering the experience of the compositor, are deserving of commendation.

GAZETTE PRINT, Hackettstown, New Jersey. Advertising hanger and calendar in colors. Much too crowded, rendering the whole composition ineffective.

GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY COMPANY, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Advertising circular, embossed in colors. As usual with this company's productions, the result is pleasing and artistic.

P. B. MEDLER, Montpelier, Vermont. An assortment of general work of average excellence in composition. A little restraint in the use of ornaments would be desirable. The presswork is fair.

E. T. W. DENNIS, Scarborough, England. Specimen of block printing in colors, in form of advertising card for Scarborough Patent Tiled Floor Cloth Company. The work is deserving of high commendation.

P. C. DARROW PRINTING COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. Advertising card, embossed and in colors. The red devil looks decidedly warm, despite the adjuration to "keep cool." The design is "catchy," and the execution fair.

LOUIS L. PRICE, Seneca Falls, New York. Samples of wood printing, comprising foot rules, advertising boards, dominoes, etc., and it may be said that Mr. Price thoroughly understands this branch of the business. The composition is perfect, and the presswork equal to any done on paper or cardboard.

ST. JOHNSBURY CALEDONIAN, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. This journal is published weekly, and in its new form presents a highly creditable appearance. It is set in bourgeois, brevier and nonpareil, point system, all Benton, Waldo & Co's self-spacing type, which the publishers consider a perfect success.

VANDEN HOUTEN & CO., New York. Firm advertising booklet, on every page of which is shown the taste and appropriate conceptions of an artist. *Chacun à Son Goût* is the title, which is obligingly translated for those who know not French to mean "everyone to his taste," and this firm show a high cultivation in this regard, from the work before us.

COMSTOCK & BALDWIN, Sheffield, Alabama. An assortment of general work of moderate merit. A disposition to the use of too much ornament is shown; a little more care in proofreading would not be amiss; the presswork is poor on some of the examples, and we would suggest that double rule is more appropriate than a border around a time-table.

A LARGE number of specimens are unavoidably held over for criticism until the September issue.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nebraska, is working to secure a paper mill.

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) Paper Company is now making lithograph paper.

CRANE & CO. are to place a new plater in their paper works at Dalton, Massachusetts.

A NEW paper mill to employ one hundred hands is contemplated at Oregon City, Oregon.

EICK & LEWIS, wholesale paper dealers, Newark, New Jersey, have been succeeded by the Eick & Lewis Company.

THE old Newman paper mill at Kokomo, Indiana, is being enlarged and improved by the new company which recently purchased the same.

THE Passumpsic (Vt.) Pulp Company have added a new cutting engine to their pulp mill and are now turning out a better quality of pulp than ever.

THE pulp mill at Haverhill, New Hampshire, is to start up again under new management. The machinery is being put in order and repairs made.

THE United States government have lately given the largest order received by the Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, for their ledger papers.

BACHMULLER BROS. & CO., of Manayunk, Pennsylvania, claim to be the originators of vegetable parchment paper, which can be had of them in circles and odd shapes of any size.

THE Western Coated Paper & Card Company, of Chicago, expects to have its first goods on the market not later than September 1. The advance orders and inquiries are very encouraging.

D. H. SHARTLE & CO., of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, have started their new tissue mill. The machinery consists of a 1,200-pound engine, and a 68-inch Black & Clawson machine with four 48-inch driers.

BOORUM & PEASE and the J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company, two of the largest blank book manufacturers in New York, have adopted Byron Weston's celebrated linen ledger and record paper for several lines of their best books, and they report a steadily increasing demand for them.

MANAGER BARDEN, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, reports a very satisfactory business in the linen and ledger paper made by the mill. A large order was recently received from Paris, a gratifying testimonial to the merit of the goods, as France does not buy largely of fine paper of other countries.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & CO., of Congress street, Boston, have secured the contract for the year's supply of paper for the state printing, having been the lowest bidders. The amount required is more than two hundred tons of book paper, twelve tons of flat papers, and the proportionate amount of wrapping and cover papers.

A COMPANY has been formed to erect and run a paper mill at Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and expect to be in working order by the fall. There is an unlimited supply of material and power in that locality. The company could have secured a good bonus by starting in Victoria, but preferred Alberni without any.

"LATE intelligence brings the pleasant news," says *The Paper World*, "that W. H. Eaton, of New Haven, has so far recovered that he has been able to conclude the purchase of the Housatonic mill at Lee, which will, doubtless, soon be put in running order. Hon. Wellington Smith visited New Haven in order to conclude the transaction."

COL. BROWN, superintendent of the government mill, received on June 29, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a sample sheet of new distinctive paper to be used for United States bills. The paper is called "localized fibre paper," and is entirely different from that used heretofore. The new paper will be distinguished by two lines of scattered red and blue silk threads one-quarter of an inch long,

crossing the bill from top to bottom. The lines will be an inch wide, each an inch and a half from the center of the bill. The reverse side of the bill opposite the lines will be left blank so the fibre may be easily distinguished. The new paper is deemed far superior to the old, and its manufacture will begin soon.

THE Crescent Paper Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Indiana, make the following announcement: "We will be ready to run about July 15 or 20. The mill has been rebuilt entirely, no expense having been spared to make it superior to the majority, and equal to any other in the country. We have our own wood pulp plant, guaranteeing to us uniformity of that stock. Appliances have been added that enable us to handle all classes of stock, and our fuel is natural gas."

TRADE NOTES.

FRANK E. WRIGHT, printer, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has transferred his business to John W. Little & Co., who will continue at the old stand, 330 Main street.

R. M. SCRANTON has opened up a well-equipped job office in Alliance, Ohio. He has a large trade in railroad and general commercial work, and despite the close competition is away behind in orders.

THE Wisconsin News Company, a branch of the American News Company, New York, has just commenced business at 298 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with Abraham Bancker as manager.

THE printing establishment of Conrad Lutz, at Burlington, Iowa, is said to be the most thoroughly equipped and best conducted office in that city. In his new quarters he has facilities not heretofore obtainable.

THE large printing and book publishing house of B. F. Wade Company was destroyed by fire in Toledo, Ohio, on the night of July 2. Loss estimated to be \$60,000, nearly covered by insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

H. L. COLLINS COMPANY, of St. Paul, was incorporated July 11, to do printing, lithographing, engraving, etc., capital stock \$40,000. Incorporators, Howard L. Collins, Morris R. Conable and George H. Brown, all of St. Paul.

HENRY GIBSON COMPANY succeed Gibson, Miller & Richardson, lithographers, printers, binders and stationers, at Omaha, Nebraska, whose plant was completely destroyed by fire recently. The company are western agents for the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis.

GRANT C. SNYDER, 1836 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado, the western representative for Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, typefounders, Chicago, announces this fact in a neat card headed "Type Talk." The man who tells his customers in a circular what drawer the cigars are in certainly deserves business, and we trust Mr. Snyder will "get there."

S. CREW & Co., the oldest firm of booksellers and stationers in the state of Kansas, with headquarters at Lawrence, made an assignment on June 27. The assets are said to be \$30,000 and the liabilities about \$50,000. It was a great surprise to those who knew them best. It is stated that the cause of the assignment was that the firm had been branching out too rapidly and widely.

THE Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company has been organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The business of the Trow City Directory Company, now carried on in its building, corner University Place and Eighth street, New York, was established in 1786, one hundred and five years ago. It has published the New York city directory ever since. The business of Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Company was established in the year 1826, and its capacity as a printing and bookbinding establishment is the largest, and its plant one of the most perfect in the United States. The property conveyed to the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company comprises the real estate, Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 East

Twelfth street, New York, the leasehold property at University Place and Eighth street, and the presses, type, machinery, tools, fixtures and other plant of both the old and new companies. This property, together with the working capital, which the vendors undertake to contribute, is valued at \$1,432,749.35.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) *Post*, a German daily, headed off a strike July 16, by discharging its force of five union printers. The printers threatened to strike because the paper would not discharge a couple of apprentices. The rule of the union is that not more than one apprentice for every ten journeymen shall be employed.

A COMMITTEE of the Cheyenne Typographical Union waited on Governor Barber lately in regard to the report that printing was to be sent outside of the state to be done. They report that their interview was in every way satisfactory and that this course will not be adopted. The union committee included Robert W. Breckons, W. J. Cranwell and W. S. McCoy.

THE company owning the Mergenthaler typesetting and setting machine say the machines are in commercial use in the following New York City and Brooklyn offices, namely: *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Commercial Bulletin*, *Morning Journal*, New York; *Staats Zeitung*, *Voice*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Wall Street Journal*, *National Grocer*, *Market Journal*, *Standard-Union*, Brooklyn.

THE following is a list of the union printing establishments in the city of Peoria, working under the rules and regulations of Typographical Union No. 29: *Journal*, *Transcript*, *Herald*, H. S. Hill Printing Company, J. W. Franks & Sons, Hine & Co., Brus & Schaeffer, *Industrial Tribune*, Nixon Brothers, *Saturday Evening Call*, *Modern Woodman* and Rud Vonachen.

UPON the receipt of the news of President Prescott's election to the presidency of the International Union, a number of the members of Toronto union were called together to convey to Mr. Prescott No. 91's appreciation of his worth, and at a special meeting of the union a handsome gold watch was presented to him previous to his departure for the west, Mayor E. F. Clark making the presentation in a neat speech.

S. D. PERRY, pressman in the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus* met with a painful accident July 3. The cloth of his shirt caught between a pair of cogs and dragged him into the paper folder attached to the press with such force as to stop not only the folder but the press and electric dynamo furnishing the power. As soon as possible he was released from his position, when his left arm was found to be severely lacerated.

A COMPOSITOR, by the name of Baker, employed on the Houston (Texas) *Post*, will not soon again come in the close neighborhood of electric lights. On the night of June 26 he attempted to turn on the light at his case and the incandescent light or connections were out of order some way, and he received a fearful shock which knocked him down and rendered him unconscious for several hours and badly scorched his fingers.

A PRINTING pressmen's union was organized July 16, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the auspices of the International Pressmen's Union, and the following officers were chosen: A. Officer, president; Henry Patterson, vice president; T. S. Estheridge, recording secretary; R. E. Parks, financial secretary and treasurer; William E. Byrnes, sergeant-at-arms. There were eleven charter members and it is expected that all the pressmen will join. The new organization is starting out under the best of auspices.

PRESIDENT J. L. KENNEDY of the Washington Typographical Union, has expressed his views on the introduction of typesetting machines into the government printing office. He contends that the opinions of other than practical men are worthless in matters of this kind, and that the only part of their opinions that printers will care to discuss is the general statement that "all labor-saving machines are fought by the workingmen," and the half-expressed fear that the printers will oppose the introduction of these machines. His argument is that the machines can only do straight

composition, and if stockholders who are "stuck" on the machines employ a lobby to aid them in dumping on the government, possibly the printer, not yet convinced that the machine is a success, would be just patriotic enough to take a hand in the business and enlighten congress as to the true inwardness of the scheme.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PRINT of Mergon's etching, "L'Apside de Notre Dame," was sold at auction in London, July 17, for £125. The artist sold the original, when starving in Paris thirty years ago, for a franc and a half.

THE late Hannibal Hamlin, like so many other eminent personages in American history, began his long and honorable career by learning the printer's trade, though he did not very long follow the calling.

INK dries quickly upon any paper dampened with water mixed with glycerine. Placards composed of large letters dry in from fifteen to twenty minutes with paper thus moistened, while several hours are required where only water is used.—*L'Imprimerie*.

AT a recent sale in Boston, a bit of Massachusetts paper money, for twenty shillings (February, 1690) of the first issue of such currency in the English-American colonies, was sold, after spirited competition, to a Philadelphian for one hundred and thirty-six dollars!

THE Fifth Annual Corn Palace Festival will be held in Sioux City, October 1 to 17, 1891, inclusive. In the words of the announcement: "All are invited, and Sioux City is prepared to entertain them. She gives confident promise of such an exhibition as the world has never before seen."

THE WESTERN COATED PAPER & CARD COMPANY, recently established in Chicago, at 181 Monroe street, announce that they are prepared to furnish lithographic, book, chromo, glazed, colored, card, and every description of fancy papers. Their factory is at Riverview, a suburb of Chicago.

"A CASE which 'Reciprocity vs. Hogocity,' in the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, called to mind," writes a correspondent, "was that of a printer who underbid another on a job of labels and then borrowed his form in order to do the job, and this form was partly borrowed from another office."

ONE of the most influential men in Copenhagen is Herr Councilor Fersler, who owns five newspapers: *National Tidende*, *Dagens Nyheder*, *Aftenposten*, *Dags-Telerafen* and *Dagbladet*. With the exception of *Berlingske*, the *Tidende* and *Avisen*, Herr Fersler controls every conservative paper in the Danish capital.

A BOOK is being published in London containing the Lord's Prayer in 300 different languages, each in its own special characters. This work is considered a marvel of typography, surpassing a similar work issued by the imperial printing office, of Vienna, some fifty years ago, which contained the same prayer in 200 languages.

A NEWSPAPER man, who evidently believes in telling things just as they are, says: "Do not swear. There is no occasion to swear outside of a printing office. It is useful in proofreading, and indispensable in getting forms to press, and has been known to assist in looking over the paper when it is printed, but otherwise it is a very disgusting habit."

A CURIOUS property of melted sulphur has been noted in the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry by M. Lepierre. If melted sulphur is run on a sheet of paper bearing characters printed or traced with ink or crayon, the sulphur is charged with the coloring matter and after cooling presents a reversed proof of the letters.—*Bulletin de L'Imprimerie*.

IT is said that lectures were not known in Paris until 1862, when Charles Dickens came; but his audiences were mostly English residents in the gay French capital who willingly paid \$5 each to listen to their distinguished countryman. The first native lectures were given as a means of putting political opinions against the

empire before a people whose press was stifled. At that time it was proposed to Sarcey to give a lecture on Corneille. The audience was very small. Four years later he gave his second lecture at a theater. It was a great success. His next lecture was given before a play, and was also favorably received.

THE *Scottish Typographical Messenger* says that in spite of the large number of composing machines invented in Germany, such as the Brakelsberg, the Fischer and Langen, the Hagemann, etc., very few are actually at work in that country, and these few with very doubtful profit. In Austria-Hungary, forty-five machines of the Lagermann type are said to have been sold up to the present time, principally to the large offices in Vienna and Budapesth.

THE Typographic School of Brussels is managed by a mixed committee of masters and workmen. The pupils pay no fees, but must be employed in one of the contributing printing offices. The proprietors of the latter, in accepting the statutes of the school, pledge themselves to employ no young people under fourteen years of age, or who may not have received sufficient elementary education. The classes are held every evening from eight to ten o'clock, and both technical and elementary instruction is given.

IT has been suggested that Planté's method of engraving on glass and crystal, of which but little practical application has hitherto been made, could be very advantageously utilized for making process blocks for printing in newspapers, a process in which it would be likely to effect a great saving in time over existing methods. The process consists in covering the plate with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, connected to one pole of a battery, and tracing the design with a platinum point connected to the other pole.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

R. H. TITHERINGTON is editorial manager of *Munsey's Weekly*.

THE Oakdale (Wash.) *Globe* is the newest newspaper venture in the state.

THE Canton (Ohio) *News-Democrat* has two libel suits and isn't a bit sad.

THE office of the Ottawa (Ont.) *Citizen*, was gutted by fire on July 1. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$17,000.

MR. E. B. EWING, of the Jefferson City (Mo.) *Tribune*, has the honor of being an ex-consul-general to Mexico.

MR. A. C. BALDWIN, late editor of the Sedalia (Mo.) *Gazette*, is now editor and proprietor of the Macon (Ga.) *Evening News*.

THE Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier* office is now owned and managed by William O. Bunn, formerly of the Homer *Republican*, and Elon G. Salisbury.

HON. JAKE CHILD, late Minister to Siam and ex-editor of the Richmond (Mo.) *Conservator*, is at his Richmond home busily engaged in writing a book.

MR. F. R. ROBINSON, editor of the Huntsville *Item* and secretary of the Texas Press Association, was married July 8, to the accomplished Miss Laura Meredith.

JUDGE WILLIAM TOMAN, who has been identified with newspaper interests in Iowa for the past quarter century, has sold his interest in the *Bulletin-Journal* at Independence to Messrs. Farwell & Chandler, and will retire.

PAPERS have been filed in Philadelphia by which Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, becomes one of the owners of that periodical. Mr. Bok is twenty-seven years of age, and until a year and a half ago resided in New York.

BURGLARS entered the residence of Edgar W. Coleman, editor of *Der Herold*, Milwaukee, Wis., during Thursday evening, July 9, and ransacked the house from top to bottom, taking everything of value, including silverware and jewelry, in all valued at about \$2,500.

COL. G. B. M. HARVEY, who has just been appointed managing editor of the New York *World*, is one of the youngest men in the country to hold so important a position. He is thirty years

old and was born among the Green Mountains. While yet a raw-boned youth he began work in daily journalism on the Springfield *Republican*, and since then he has gathered valuable newspaper experience on leading papers in Chicago and New York.

WILLIAM HYDE, formerly managing editor *Missouri Republican*, has accepted the political desk on the Salt Lake City (Utah) *Herald*, the organ of democracy in this territory, and is expected within the next few days to assume the duties of his new position. He will not be managing editor.

OBITUARIES.

HARRY R. BARBER, superintendent of the Lambertville (N. J.) Paper Company, died at his home June 20. He was born in London, was about forty-eight years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MR. E. S. DURBAN, of New Castle, the veteran editor, died at University Hospital, Philadelphia, July 21, where he had been taken for treatment for acute heart trouble. He was in the seventieth year of his age and leaves a family of grown children.

JAMES DOUGLAS, superintendent of the Packerock mill of the Reading (Pa.) Paper Mills, died June 16, of paralysis, aged fifty-two. He was a native of Scotland, and for many years lived at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, where he was buried. He was a man highly esteemed.

COL. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia *Item*, died in London, England, from an attack of the grip on June 25. Colonel Fitzgerald founded the *Item* in 1847 and saw it to grow to be the most prosperous paper in the city of Philadelphia. He was seventy-two years of age at his death.

THE death is announced of G. C. McKay, at Los Angeles, on May 5, after a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was without a superior as an artistic printer, and as a member of the typographical union was held in universal esteem. The remains were sent to relatives in Chatham, Ontario, for interment.

JAMES F. MARSHALL, a well-known paper maker of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, died at his home in that village, July 5, after an illness of six weeks. He was a brother of George Marshall, learned the paper making business in his father's mill at Groton, and had served with great credit as superintendent of mills in various parts of the country.

HERMANN RASTER, for many years in editorial charge of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, and called the ablest German journalist in the United States, died at Cubowa, a city in southern Silesia, Germany, July 24. For the last few years Mr. Raster had been anything but a well man. He had been troubled with complications of chronic diseases, which latterly grew worse, until a few months ago he was compelled to give up his work entirely and seek health in rest and travel. When he left Chicago it was his hope and that of his friends that a transatlantic trip, revisiting the places of his youth and receiving the benefit of the best continental physicians and spas, would restore to him the strength he had latterly lost.

WHAT THE MARKS INDICATED.

"I never saw such funny writing as George's is," said the beautiful young girl, as she held an envelope up for the inspection of her married friend.

"It is rather illegible," was the reply.

"O, I don't mean that," was the quick response. "He puts such funny marks in it. You know he's only written me three or four letters since we've been engaged because he's been in the city all the time, but when he does write one it looks so funny. It's all filled with marks like this—'•'—and then he makes character 'ands' like this—'&'—and puts a ring around them. And at the end of all his sentences he puts a cross like this—'x.' Then, when he makes a figure he puts a ring around it, and always draws two lines under his signature. And sometimes he draws a line down through capital letters, and once he crossed a word out and

then drew a ring around it and marked it 'stet.' It's awfully funny. I can't make anything out of it."

"My dear," said the married woman, as quietly as her excitement would allow, "have you no suspicions?"

"Suspicious!" exclaimed the beautiful young girl, in alarm. "No, no! Of what?"

"Has he never confessed?" persisted the married woman, with Spartan firmness.

"George confess!" cried the fair maiden. "Martha, you alarm me. Are they counterfeiter's marks?"

"Worse," was the solemn answer. "Ethel, your husband will be out nights. He will come in at all hours. Most of his work will be done under cover of darkness. He will miss his dinners and be constantly changing the hours. He cannot be depended on to be at home at any certain time or to leave at any certain time. Ethel, the man you are engaged to is a newspaper man."

"No, no; it cannot be!" cried the dark-eyed beauty. "I will not believe it."

"Ethel!" She was very impressive. "Did he ever draw a straight line through all the pages of a letter?"

"Yes, and it was one of the best he ever wrote."

"Alas, Ethel, it is too true. He is a newspaper man, and he has absent-mindedly put in the marks for the printer. Poor girl! Try as he might, he couldn't conceal his identity."

Then the young girl cried, "Horrible!" and burst into tears and refused to be comforted.—*Chicago Tribune*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15; pressmen, per week, \$15. At regular meeting of No. 182, card of Stephen Keys was revoked for "ratting" on *Beacon*. Joseph P. Keating was elected secretary-treasurer, vice W. B. Taueyhill, resigned.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 and 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. The newspapers have had a trifle better time of it since the *Daily Herald* ceased to exist, but are not "coining money" by any means.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work is fair in this city at the present time, a number of boys having gone to Detroit to work.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15, nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, no good; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Printing has not improved any since last report. A large number of home printers are idle, but this does not prevent tourists from coming here in squads. Their pickings, however, are necessarily small.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. More transient printers in the city at present than ever before known. It is again reported that the *Daily Telegraph* will shortly begin the publication of a state directory.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, very dull; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. Work is very quiet now, and will likely be so until the middle of September.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, light; prospects, light; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. Job offices are not employing extra help owing to the dull season. News offices are full of "subs." The vote on the nine-hour proposition resulted, yes, 38, no, 16; about one-third vote.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been very good, but it has taken a turn, and it looks now as if we would be dull the rest of the summer.

Helena, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job and book printers, per week of fifty-three hours, \$21.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The *Times* continues to dwell in the printers' protective fraternity camp.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There are plenty of "subs" here to do the work.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for this season of the year; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$11. The trade this season has been very good compared with last summer, probably because there has not been an overabundance of hands, therefore not many idlers.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, \$18 and \$21. E. F. Parker & Co's office has been closed to union men, the firm refusing to comply with union rules.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. We would advise compositors looking for employment to seek other fields, as there is a constant flow this way all the time.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, \$15 per week. The Springfield Printing Company, which has been located at its present stand for a number of years, are moving to a finer and more commodious building, 219 South Fifth street. The value and usefulness of their plant will be increased by the addition of two new job presses. The *Evening Times* failed to materialize, and the *Evening News* still remains the only evening paper published here. Mr. A. Gurney, formerly publisher of the *News*, has retired, and has been succeeded by H. T. Schlick, a member of No. 177, and Harry Kumler, son of a leading minister in this city.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, \$10 per week; weekly papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, not good; prospects, indifferent; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Trade is dull in job offices.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The outlook for the fall months in this locality is bright, and everything tends toward better times than for the past two years.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. The trade is in a very bad condition.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, office setting the advertisements, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$11. Toronto printers do not relish the resolution submitted by the International Typographical Union for a nine-hour day. For nearly twenty years past we have had a nine-hour day, with the provision that one hour extra may be worked daily for the privilege of a Saturday half holiday. We will not like it a bit if what we have enjoyed for so long is to be taken away now. Our week's work is fifty-four hours, to be arranged between employer and employé. In nearly every case the Saturday half holiday is given. In a great many other trades this system prevails. It is even taking hold of retail stores. No. 91 held a joint picnic with Hamilton Union in Dundurn Park, Hamilton, on July 25, which was a great success.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Preparations are being made for a grand demonstration on labor day. Organized labor is unusually strong in this vicinity, and a united effort will be made the first Monday in September to ably attest this fact.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, quiet and dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Lots of men in town, coming and going every day. Trade quiet in all branches.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain, at present; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Considerable interest is being manifested concerning the nine-hour day. Your correspondent has been informed that an official of the Worcester Typotheta is quoted as saying that he hoped it will be adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned, and further stated that nine hours is enough, just as was told them at their banquet recently by one of their guests. Good for our employers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE KENDALL FOLDER, a cut of which appears on page 1036, has proved to be one of the lightest running, simplest and most accurate folders manufactured. Printers visiting Chicago can see them in operation at 184 Monroe street, in the office of Blakely Printing Company. The machines are sold on thirty days' trial. Write to C. E. Bennett, care of above company, for particulars.

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, advertise, in connection with their steel furniture, steel slugs in six and twelve-point sizes, in any lengths, cut labor-saving or to newspaper measure. These steel strips ought to be useful in stiffening large job forms. This firm has a new specimen book of wood type and new catalogue of printers' materials, either of which will be sent on application.

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES.

These machines are manufactured by Joseph Wetter & Co., 20 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, and have been adopted and are in constant use by the government printing office and by leading printing establishments throughout the country. For simple and practicable machines to run in the form with type, or to use separately, they have a reputation of which the makers may well be proud. The simplicity of construction and the excellence of materials used in the manufacture gives the Wetter machines the greatest durability. On another page will be found an illustration of these machines, and a list of a few of the offices using them. Full particulars and circulars will be sent on request.

A NOVEL MACHINE.

A new and novel folding and pasting machine has just been built by the Brown Folding Machine Company of Erie, Pennsylvania, for the *Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia. It is the first of its kind constructed in this country, and commands attention on account of its possibilities. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is now composed of thirty-six pages—two sixteen-page forms with a cover making the total number of pages. The machine requires three feeders; one for each sixteen-page section, and one for the cover. Each sixteen-page form is folded and pasted one within the other and covered. The mechanism is so arranged that each of the section feeders has complete control of the cover, and should either feeder miss a sheet, he can instantly prevent the cover entering the machine. Should the two sixteens or a single one pass through the machine without a cover it is easily detected in the packing box. The possibilities of the machine are not confined to the above work alone, as it will fold and paste a single sixteen, also cover same, making twenty pages. The capacity of the folder is, at a conservative figure, 2,000 per hour; greater speed being obtained in accordance with ability of the feeders.

RACINE SAFETY BOILER.

On page 990 will be found the advertisement of the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Racine Automatic Engine with safety boiler, and automatic oil burning and feeding device. The body of boiler is of heavy hydraulic pipe with ends welded in. The tubes are threaded into the body, so that there are no riveted seams to cause leakage, thus making it practically impossible to explode it. Among the special features of this engine are the automatic fuel and water supply regulators, which are exceedingly simple and effective. Users of small engines have been obliged to use old style throttling engines because the automatic governors have been too costly to apply to such sizes, but these difficulties have been overcome in the Racine automatic, and a saving of thirty per cent of steam is effected, and the consequent saving of fuel, as against the old style engine. All sizes are double jacketed, and require

no brickwork. Every outfit, up to and including six-horse power, has engine and boiler on same base, fully equipped, ready to operate, making it one of the most compact and useful engines on the market. Circulars and full information will be furnished by the company. If about to put in an engine, write to them for prices.

COVER PAPERS.

Almost all paper houses furnish these, but not all of them furnish a paper which is entirely satisfactory. The Illinois Paper Company, of 181 Monroe street, Chicago, make a specialty of this class of goods, and also sell book and manila papers, and make them to order. As showing the favor with which their covers are received, we print the following extract from an order recently received by them: "If the good Lord will forgive us, we will never order any more cover paper from any house but yours. We have been tempted to let a few lots of cover come from other houses with other goods, and have regretted it every time. We inclose sample of about what we want, also sample of what we got last time, from a good house, too. Once in a while we may get a good article but it is an exception. Thus far your house has never disappointed us." When you want anything in their line, write to them.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

The W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has recently sent out the following "Facts for the Thoughtful Bookbinder and Paper Ruler," in the form of a little leaflet, which shows that they are "up with the times":

"One ambition of the present management of this company has been to establish a small but complete bindery equipment at the works, with a competent binder in charge, where the inventions, suggestions, new and improved devices, etc., which we are constantly working upon and perfecting, might be thoroughly tested, and where might be shown to our customers, in a practical way, our manufactures. Another, and not the least desirable end to be reached in this connection, was that of having on our premises an expert paper-ruler and a competent bookbinder, at whose hands each machine and device should be thoroughly inspected and tested, in addition to inspection of same by practical machinists, before shipment is made. Such a move, we believed, would be of decided service to the general trade, and would be appreciated and commended by every employing and employed bookbinder and paper-ruler. It is simply necessary for us to add that our ambition in this direction has been realized, and we invite your increased confidence in our goods and your belief in our progressiveness."

FACTS ABOUT THE "ACME" PAPER CUTTER.

The "Acme" is a genuine automatic self-clamping cutter. The self clamp is more powerful than any hand clamp. The pressure varies automatically with the resistance to the knife; the harder the cut the more it clamps. It saves all the hard work and time of turning up and down the hand clamp. The Acme makes fifteen cuts per minute, or 9,000 per day of ten hours. To do this with the hand clamp requires turning clamp up and down 18,000 times a day. Why not save all this time and strength? The Acme is a most economical cutter, is very strong and accurate, and is adapted to all the classes of work of printers, bookbinders, box makers, cloth manufacturers, lithographers, etc., doing nearly double the work of the hand-clamping cutters. The back gauge is moved by a graduated band, in half the time of the crank and screw movement, and with no back-lash. The round woods, of the best hard maple, give forty cutting surfaces, instead of eight, as on the square woods. A treadle clamp and hand clamp are combined with the self clamping, all three working together or separately, making it a most complete machine. Great care is used in manufacturing, and many new devices and improvements have been added which have brought the Acme to a high state of perfection. The largest variety of sizes and styles are manufac-

tured, including lever, hand wheel, steam and hand, regular double gear, extra heavy, and paper mill cutters, from 28 to 62 inches in width. The Child Acme Cutter and Press Co. are the makers, 64 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and Montague & Fuller, New York and Chicago, are general agents.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM- POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



A CHANCE FOR A LIVE PRINTER—For sale: an old established printing office, located in one of the largest cities in New England. The plant contains 2 first-class cylinder presses, 2 jobbers, about 300 fonts job type, 30 fonts wood type, 3,000 pounds body type, paper cutter, standing press, cabinets, and everything necessary for a well equipped office. Price low, and terms easy. For further particulars, address G. EDWARD OSBORN & CO., Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Connecticut.

A GREAT BARGAIN in a job office—One 10 by 15 Peerless, one 7 by 11 Pearl press and steam fixture, throw-off; one 30-inch cutter, hand or steam; one 1-horse power electric motor; 116 fonts of job type and cases, eight cases body type, four double and two single job stands, two cabinets, leads, brass rules, leaders, galleys, and other material usually attached to a first-class job office. Everything as good as new; cost over \$2,000; will sell it quick for \$750. Address LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. \$4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—To a practical pressman and business man, a half interest in a pressroom doing about 500,000 impressions per month; a snap for the right man; \$3,000 required; all new machinery. Address J. NEWTON NIND, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery; doing business of \$20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. Box 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped book and job printing office in a beautiful manufacturing city of nearly 20,000. Established eleven years; four cylinders and two job presses, power cutter, engine and plenty of material. Business last year over \$19,000, without soliciting; can be largely increased. A good opening for one or two live young men. Good reasons for selling. Address W. H. W., care INLAND PRINTER.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The souvenir volume of the Michigan Press Association, just issued, is the handsomest and most elaborate book of the kind ever issued, the cost being over \$1 per copy. Contains 130 pages 7 by 10 inches in size, contents of unusual interest, is beautifully printed on fine plate paper, has almost two hundred half-tone engravings, is bound in a rich and attractive cover embossed in white and gold and tied with silk cord. The few remaining copies will be sold for 35 cents per copy postpaid. This is a rare chance to get a beautiful and valuable book for only a third of what it cost. Order early or you will be too late. Address FRED SLOCUM, care Detroit Journal, Detroit, Mich.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER OUTFIT—For sale at a bargain, the entire outfit of the daily Kansas City Globe, with one of Hoe's latest style presses; prints four, six, eight or twelve pages of six, seven or eight columns; for all practical purposes better than a new press. Address GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The volumes left over after supplying the members of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," were made up into sets and have been sold from time to time bound and in sheets at a small part of their real value, in many instances less than the original charge to members for binding alone. We offer the remaining unbound sets, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at \$2.65. Every third order one of the complete sets (4 vols.) will be substituted, formerly sold at \$3.75. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN PRINTING—We have only five unbound complete sets of the "Specimen Exchange" left, and for every third order for the set, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at \$2.65, we will substitute one of the complete unbound sets, heretofore sold at \$3.75. If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 15 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, \$2; six months, \$1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving over fifty complete schemes of imposition.

\$2.65—For vols. 1, 3 and 4 of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange." If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and
Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

16 RINGS AT ANY DESIRED NUMBER.

We manufacture the COMBINATION PA-
PER JOGGER, \$15.00, and upward. Also a
PRINTER'S FORM TRUCK. Send for cir.
R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer,
Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887,
for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world
that gives pressmen complete control over
printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock
in any weather and climate. It refines inks of
any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed
work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum
never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On
starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on
them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers
with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest
work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless
piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale
by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages.
Put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.

GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee.

St. Paul, U. S. A.

PATENT STEEL FURNITURE.

UNSURPASSED FOR BLANK WORK.
SAVES TIME AND MATERIAL.
GIVES LIGHT, TRUE FORMS.
QUICK AND ACCURATE REGISTER.

Lengths—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21,
24 inches.

Fonts, 40 lbs. and upwards.

Case here shown holds 200 lbs.

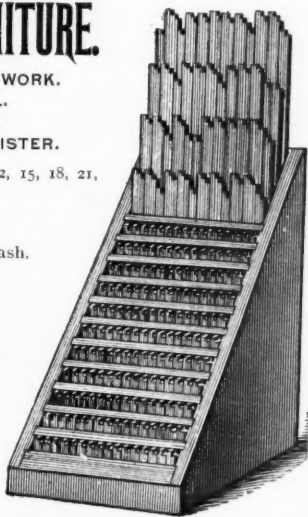
Price 40 cents per lb. Discount for cash.

STEEL SLUGS

Nonpareil and Pica thicknesses. Cut
to newspaper measure or labor-saving
lengths, at 40 cents per lb.

Valuable also in lengths in news-
paper headings and in large job forms
to stiffen them.

Specimen Book of Wood Type
and Catalogue of Printers' Ma-
terials now ready. Send for either
or both.



MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

The Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR ARC OR INCANDESCENT CIRCUITS,
FROM 1/8 TO 30 HORSE-POWER.

Incandescent Dynamos, from 15 to 500 Lights of 16 Candle-power.

THESE DYNAMOS AND MOTORS ARE SPECIALLY DURABLE
AND ECONOMICAL. SELF-OILING BEARINGS; LOWEST UNIFORM SPEED.
A PERFECT MACHINE AT MODERATE COST.

AGENTS:

BOSTON, The Eastern Electrical Supply & Construction Co., No. 65 Oliver Street.
NEW YORK, Chas. L. Elditz, No. 10 West Twenty-Third Street.
CHICAGO, The Thos. L. Johnson Co., No. 312 Dearborn Street.
MILWAUKEE, Henry Ramien, No. 641 Third Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., J. Geo. Gardner, No. 1005 H Street.
ST. LOUIS, Stagl Electrical Engineering Co., No. 1106 Pine Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., W. F. Murphy.
DETROIT, MICH., The Michigan Electric Co., No. 212-214 Griswold Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., J. M. Lennon, No. 22 Loan and Trust Building.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-
engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send
stamp for copy.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,

... GENERAL ...

BOOK MANUFACTURERS

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,
78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,

CHICAGO.

THE ROSBACK
IMPROVED
PERFORATOR

Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.

F. P. ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,

Successor to ROSBACK & REED,

37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

M. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

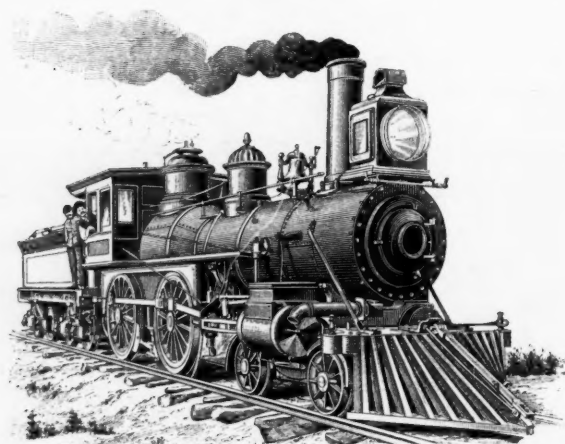
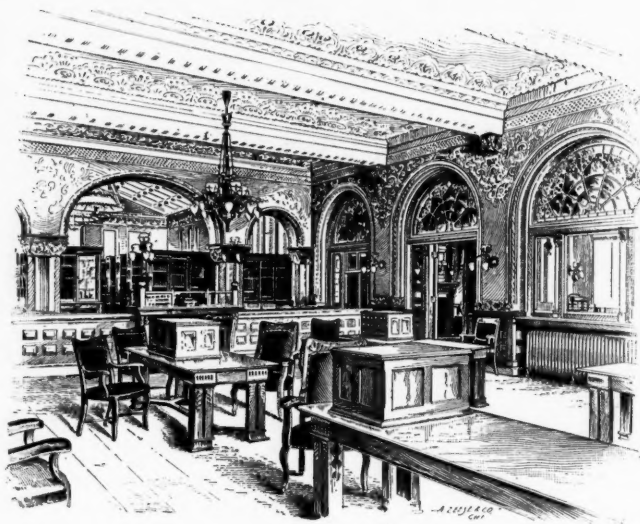
All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

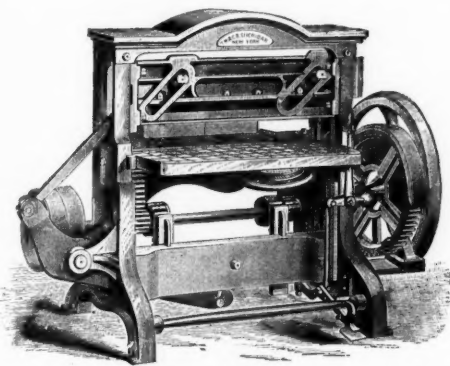
201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

* Specimens of Work by the Zinc-Etching Process. *

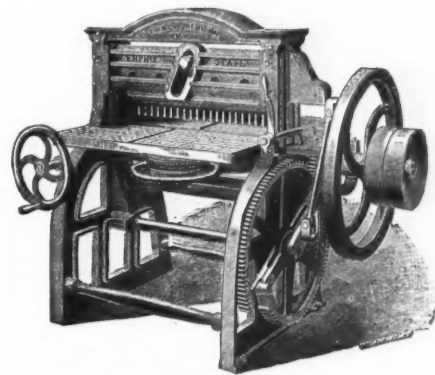
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.



A. ZEESE & CO., 341-351 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



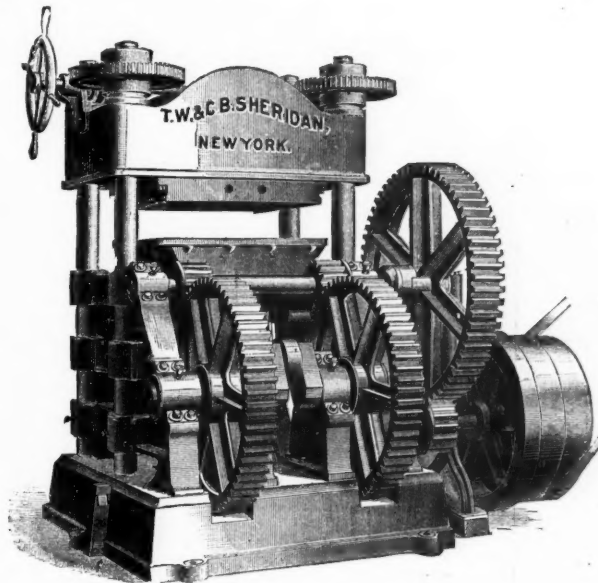
SHERIDAN'S AUTO.



SHERIDAN'S EMPIRE STATE.

T.W. & C.B. SHERIDAN

ESTABLISHED 1835.

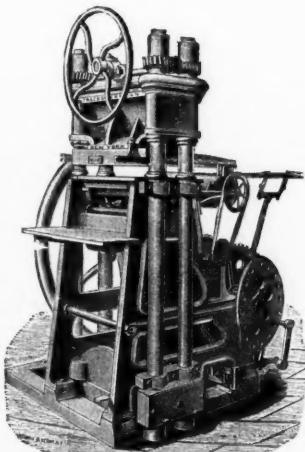


OFFICES AND SALESROOMS:

25 Centre St. and 2, 4 and 6 Reade St.
NEW YORK.

413 Dearborn St. and 136 Plymouth Place,
CHICAGO.

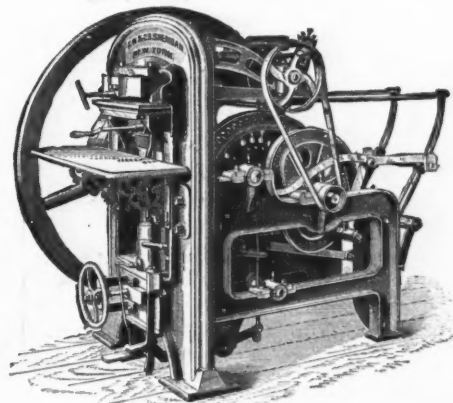
WORKS—CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.



SHERIDAN'S ROD EMBOSSE.

11-6

AGENTS FOR THE
THOMPSON WIRE STITCHERS,
BELMONT FOLDING
MACHINES
— AND —
"CHAMPION" AND "DEFIANCE"
NUMBERING MACHINES.



SHERIDAN'S ARCH EMBOSSE.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.
- Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines. FULL BINDERY OUTFITS.
- James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.
- Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

- Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

- Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
- Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

- Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
- Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of the Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.
- Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

- The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
- Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
- Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
- Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

- Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrototype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

- Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

- Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.
- Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.
- Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.
- Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.
- Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.
- Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.
- Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.
- Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn St., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.
- Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.
- Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

- Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.
- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

- Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn St. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

MACHINE KNIVES.

- White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAILING MACHINES.

- Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 *Inter-Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

- Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.
- Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.
- Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.
- Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

- Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.
- Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.
- Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.
- Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
- Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.
- Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
- Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.
- Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.
- Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.
- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringier, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton St., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The Standard and the Durable.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crosby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER



EXPEDITES BUSINESS, REDUCES EXPENSES,
AND ABOVE ALL
GIVES SATISFACTION.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.



HIGH-CLASS WORK SHOULD BE DONE ON HIGH-GRADE PAPERS.
PRINTERS WILL FIND WHAT THEY DESIRE IN THE

W.S.&B. PARAGON LINEN.

• AND •

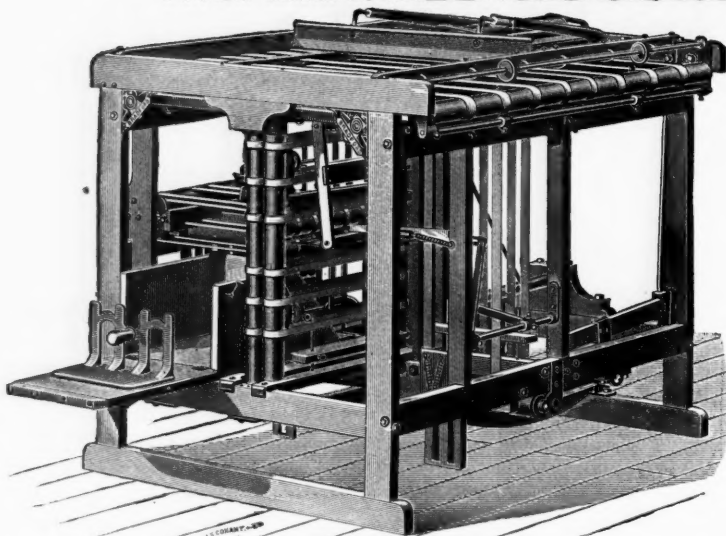
REGENT LINEN W.S.&B.

THESE ARE THE ONLY PAPERS ON THE MARKET
THE PULP FOR WHICH IS MADE EXPRESSLY
FOR TYPEWRITTEN WORK.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO PRINTERS.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE KENDALL FOLDER



Any number of Folds desired.
 Pasting and Trimming Attachments for
 Quartos and Octavos.
 Attached to any kind of Press.
**SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE FOR PAM-
 PHLET WORK.**
 Eight and Sixteen Page Folding, Pasting and
 Covering Machines.
Supplement Insetting and Pasting Attach-
 ment for Folios and Quartos.

THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in
 almost every kind of an office, to be the

**EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS,
 THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and
 THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.**

Write us for estimates on special machines.

Dictated by L. A. SHERMAN. PORT HURON, MICH., June 23, 1891.
 MR. CHAS. E. BENNETT, Chicago, Ill.:
Dear Sir,—We have been running the Kendall Folder in connection with
 our two (2) Cottrell newspaper presses during the past two months, and at the
 present time it is working to our entire satisfaction. It folds evenly and
 smoothly, pastes the sheets together securely, trims square and uniformly,
 and gives very little trouble. We think it an excellent machine in all respects.
 Yours truly, THE SHERMAN CO.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS,
 BOSTON, MASS.

Sold on 30 days' trial.
 PRICES
 From \$150 to \$500.

Western Address: CHAS. E. BENNETT, Manager,
 CARE BLAKELY PRINTING CO.,
 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have "Kendalls" in operation in Blakely Printing Co's pressrooms.

THE HAMILTON MFG. Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD TYPE

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS
 AND ENGRAVERS' WOOD,

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

... OF ALL KINDS ...

NEW-PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

End-Wood Type, Holly-Wood Type, Borders, Ornaments,
 Wood Rules, Cases, Cabinets, Stands, Reglet,
 Furniture, etc.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE.

The Hamilton-Boss Lower Case. Hamilton's Brass Leader Case.
 Hamilton's Patent Cutting Stick.

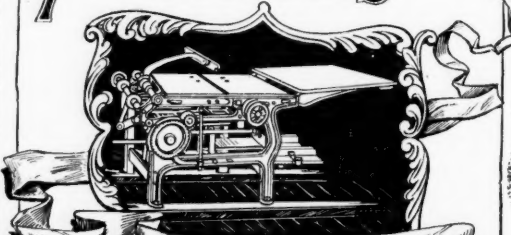
327 & 329 Dearborn St.,

FACTORY:
 TWO RIVERS, WIS.

CHICAGO.

Send for our Specimen Book and Catalogue.

BOOK FOLDING MACHINES



MADE BY

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.

ERIE PA.

BARTLETT & CO. N.Y.



JURGENS & CO.
ELECTROTYPERS,
STEREOTYPERS,
 AND PROCESS
WAX ENGRAVERS
 Tel. No 1576
 148 to 154
 Monroe St.
 CHICAGO.

Electrotyping,
 Stereotyping,
 Half-Tone,
 Zinc Etching,
 Wax Engraving.

DEALERS IN

Brass Rule, Leads, Slugs and
 Metal Furniture.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



HEBER WELLS,

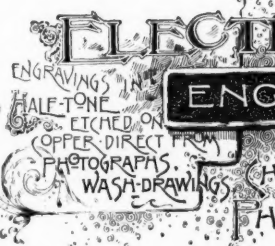
(Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF

WOOD TYPE

Cabinets, Cases, Drying Racks and Sundries.

8 SPRUCE ST., NEAR NASSAU, NEW YORK.



ELECTRO-TINT
ENGRAVING CO.
 ENGRAVINGS IN
 HALF-TONE
 ETCHED ON
 COPPER DIRECT FROM
 PHOTOGRAPHS
 WASH-DRAWINGS
 726
 CHESTNUT ST.
 PHILA. PA.
 DESIGNING
 REPRO-
 DUCTION
 OF
 ALL KINDS

DUPLICATE ETCHINGS OF OUR STOCK SUBJECTS FURNISHED AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
 PROMPTNESS ASSURED.

To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last num-
 ber of THE INLAND PRINTER
 unless you renew, if the
 date on your address tab
 reads Aug., '91. Look the
 matter up and renew at
 once if you do not wish
 to miss any numbers.

CORNER
 TRIMMER



"HICKOK"

WE MAKE

Ruling Machines.
 Paging Machines.
 Numbering Machines.
 Sawing Machines.
 Foot or Power,
 Corner Trimmers.
 Roller Backers.
 Job Backers.

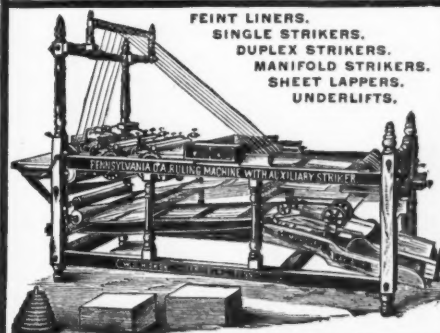


Ruling Pens.
 Knife Grinders.
 Binders' Board
 Cutters,
 Hand or
 Rotary,
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FULL BINDERY OUTFITS.

HARRISBURG, PA., U. S. A.

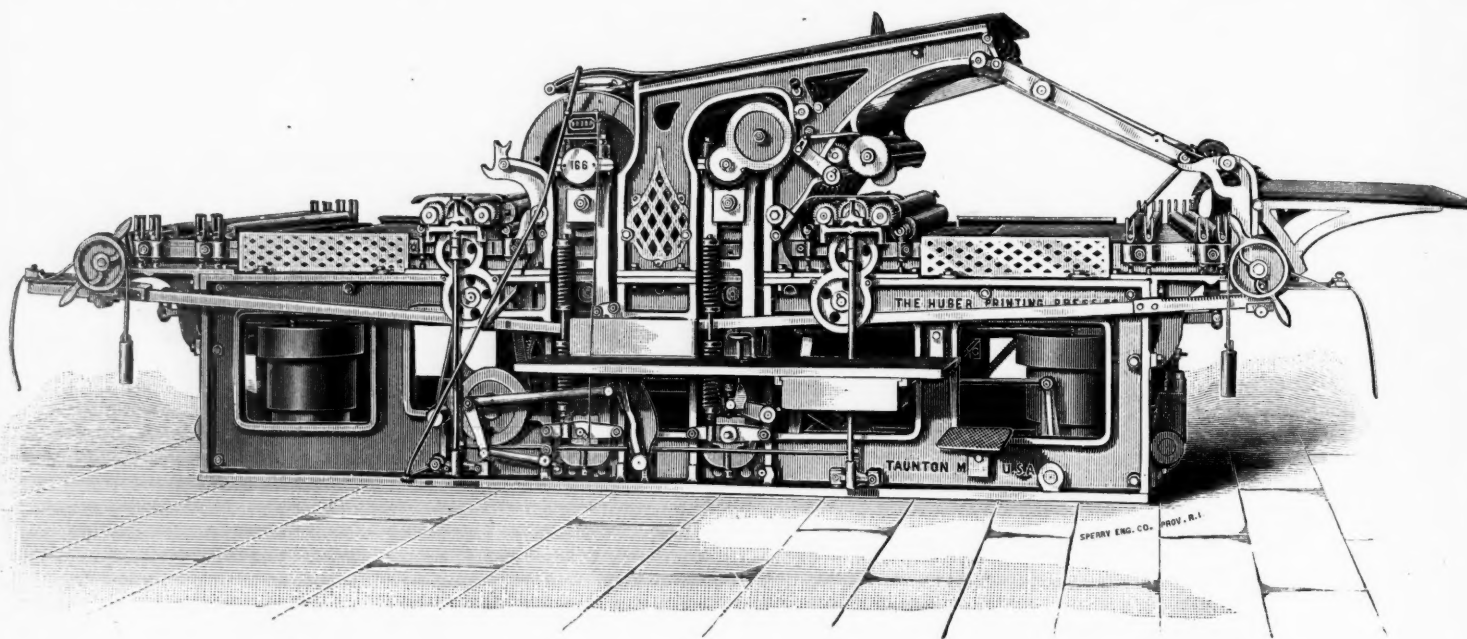


FEINT LINERS.
 SINGLE STRIKERS.
 DUPLEX STRIKERS.
 MANIFOLD STRIKERS.
 SHEET LAPPERS.
 UNDERLIFTS.

HICKOK

THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



•• Double Rolling each Form • Six Tracks • Air Springs • Back Delivery. ••

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.	We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.
	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000	
	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200	

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING FIRMS RUNNING PERFECTING PRESSES:—Jersey City Printing Co., Jersey City; Argus Printing Co., Jersey City; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co., New York; Geo. Munro, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; F. M. Lupton, New York; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis; Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio.

We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber, Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

+++ SOLE AGENTS. +++

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1861

A. ZEESSE AND CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
MAP, RELIEF LINE
AND
Photo-Process Engravers.

341-351 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

WORLD'S FAIR..... CUTS!...

Designed from the ARCHITECTS' PLANS as approved by the GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

Complete data for descriptive article with each cut sold.

Large specimen sheet sent on application.

GENUINE GRIPPER-FINGER.

Attachable to any Gripper.

Immovable on the Grippers. Chief in Simplicity. Any Sheet Removed.

AWARDED PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

PAT. MARCH 24, 1891.



Besides the "1/4-in. Between-Line" illustrated, we make four other forms of Fingers: a "3/4-in. Between-Line" for wider spaces, a "Hair-Margin" that will nip a label or other sheet cut to the border, which saves paper and after-trimming; a "Short L" for gripping from below the sheet; a "Long L" for lengthening the grippers and preventing large sheets from dropping over on the ink-disk or rollers.

In all orders SPECIFY WIDTH OF GRIPPERS. Otherwise, a size fitting the average gripper (1 inch), and securable on all sizes under it, will be sent. Measure across the lower part of grippers.

PRICES: { Outfits of 10 pieces (1 pair of each form), either size, \$3 00
Pair of Fingers, either form or size, - - - 75
Single - - - - - 50

Sold by all Dealers and by the Inventor and Manufacturer,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

Bates Typographic Numbering Machine,

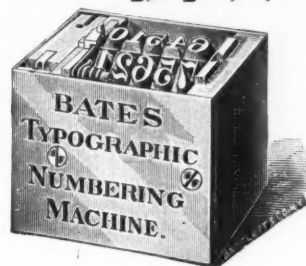
Specially Designed for the Use of

JOB PRINTERS

For consecutively numbering Tickets, Checks, Order Blanks and Stubs, etc., at the original printing.

Printing and Numbering at ONE operation, saving 100 per cent.

The ONLY Type-High Machine PRACTICABLE for general use.



THIS CUT IS THE ACTUAL SIZE.

number automatically advances in consecutive order from 1 to 100,000. Entirely self-acting; requires no attachments; no plunger. Send for descriptive circular with full particulars.

BATES AUTOMATIC HAND NUMBERING MACHINE numbers consecutively, duplicates and repeats. Price, \$14.00.

BATES MANUF'G CO., Edison Building, Broad Street, New York.

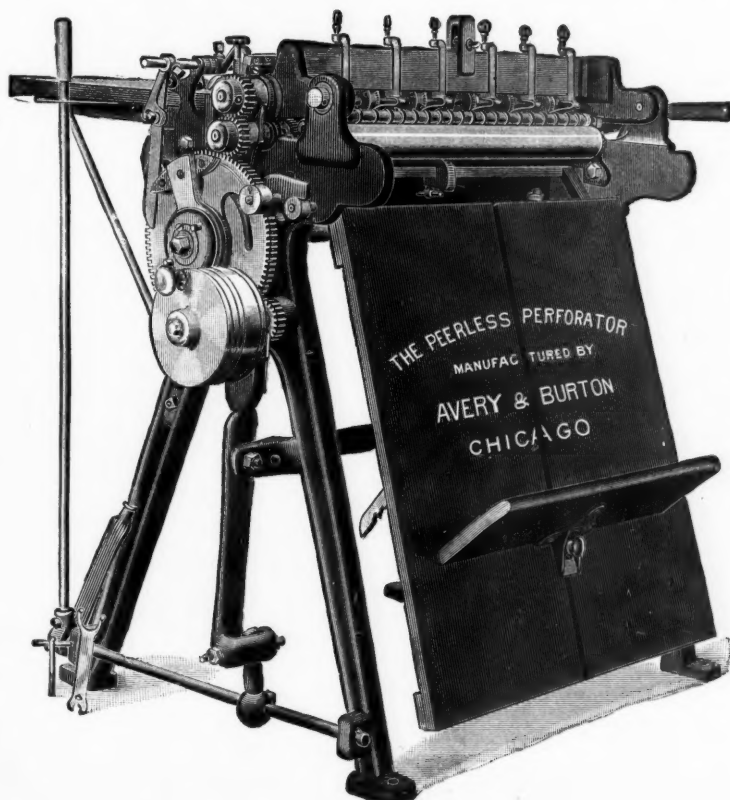
BURTON'S "PEERLESS" PERFORATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

Avery & Burton,

42, 44, 46 & 48 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago, Ill.



MESSRS. AVERY & BURTON, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your "Peerless" Perforators in constant use for five years, during which time it has been operated by a girl. The machine has not only given perfect satisfaction, but has become indispensable to us.

We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

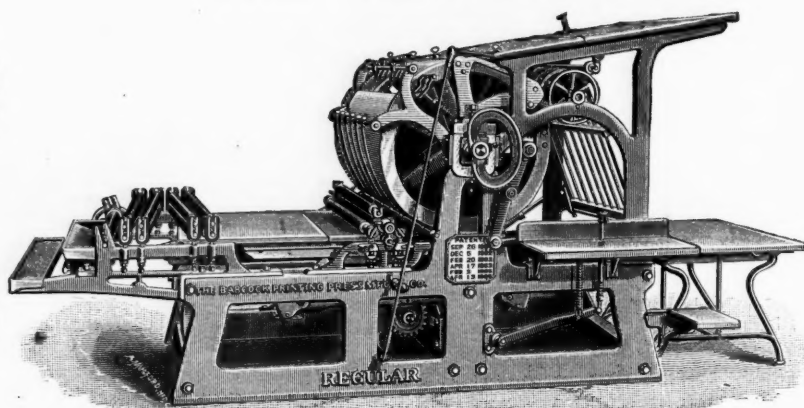
THE EASIEST RUNNING AND MOST PERFECT PERFORATOR ON THE MARKET TODAY.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

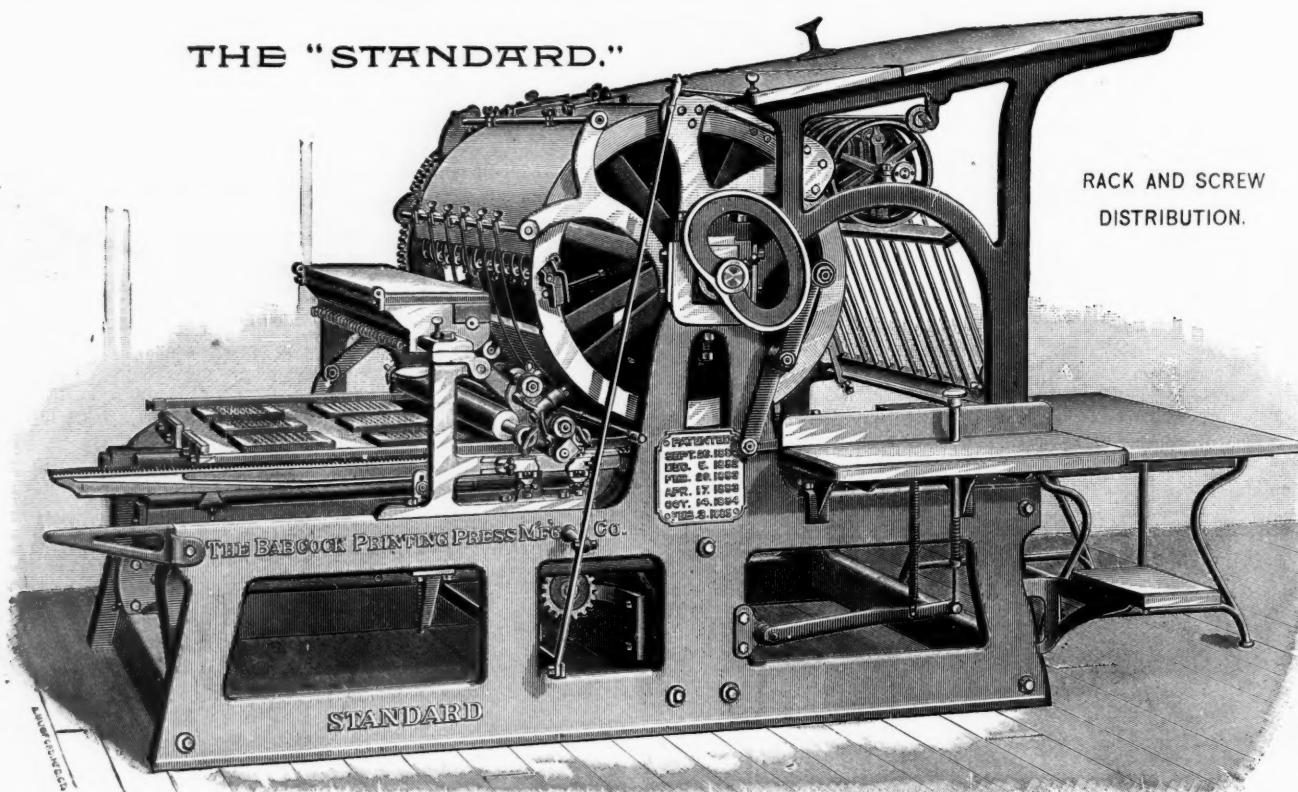
THE "REGULAR."

"Perfect
Inking"
Cut and Color
Press.



Rack Screw
and
Table
Distribution.

THE "STANDARD."



RACK AND SCREW
DISTRIBUTION.

"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.